The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. IX NO. 47 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1950 Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies.

ASIATIC S

WILL THE SNOW TURN 'RED'?

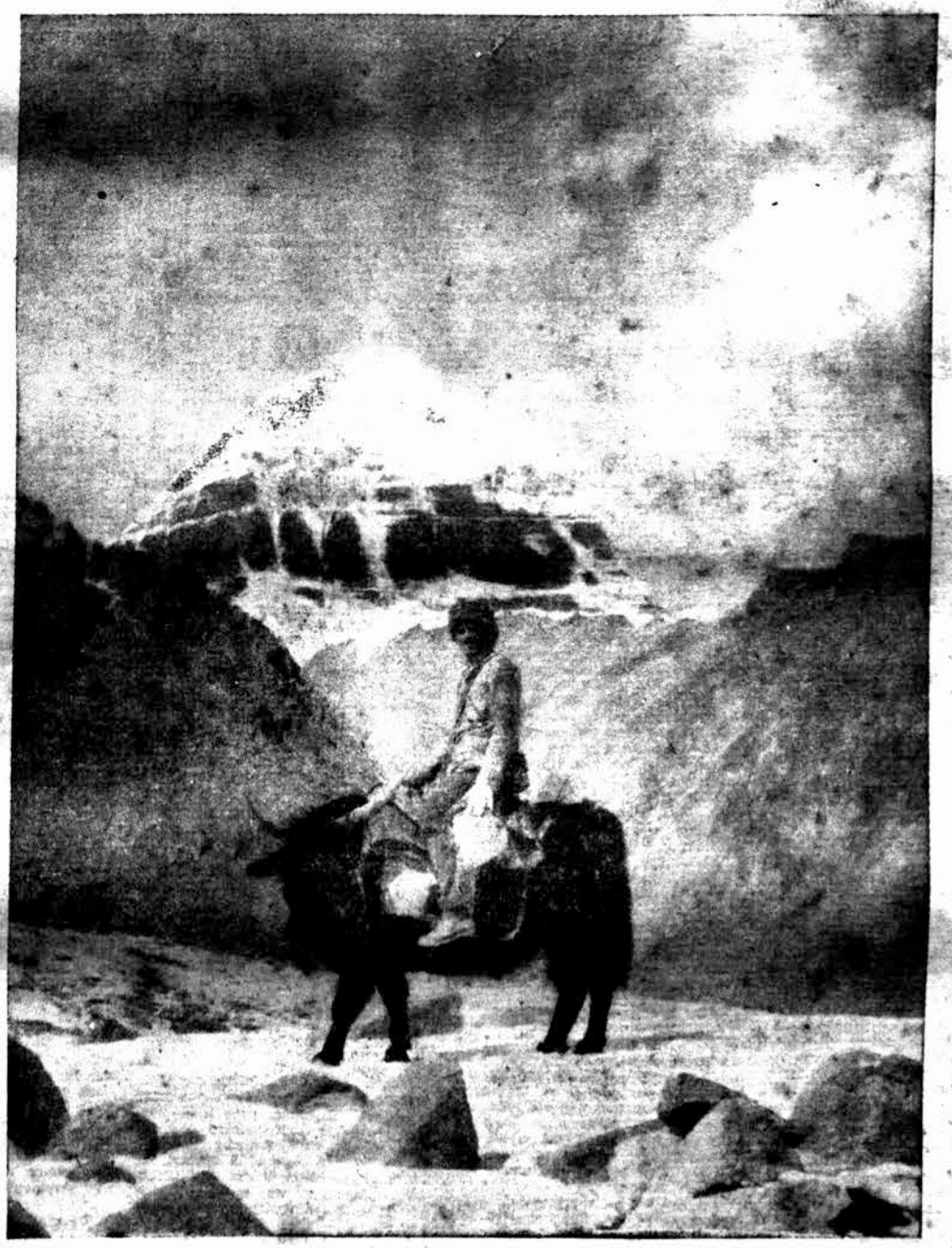


Photo By Navnit Parekh

The dazzling heights of Mount Kailas look like architecture in snow which 'Viswakarma' himself has fashioned for Gods. This traditional abode of Shiva is sacred for the Hindus, Buddhists and Jains. The invasion of Tibet by the Chinese Reds presents a political quiz for this land of Lamas.

Trek To Mount Kailas

(SEE PAGE 7)

Tapping The Sun For Power

★

By Dr. LUIS NAGY

DIRECT power from the sun may become one of the most promising possibilities of the more distant future.

The sun is radiating energy into the universe at a rate which can only be expressed by astronomathematical formulas. Not more than about two parts in a thousand million of this energy reaches the earth. Allowing nine-tenths for losses due to reflection, absorption in the earth's atmosphere, and changes in intensity with changing angles of incidence, about one-tenth of the sun's energy reaching earth might be retained and transformed into power

Even so, the energy retainable from the radiation of the sun is equivalent to about 8,000 times the heat of combustion of the coal and petroleum which is now produced annually

Thirty per cent. of the sun's radiation falling on earth is used for lifting water and two per cent is converted into kinetic energy of the air. This still leaves an energy equivalent to more than 5,000 times the heat of combustion of our total annual coal and petroleum output. Part of this energy, of course, is absorbed by the growth of plants and animals.

If man ever succeeds in transforming into useful energy the sun's unused radiation falling on an area equivalent to the size of Egypt—only one per cent. of the earth's surface—there would be more than enough power for every conceivable purpose from that single source even in the distant future when industrialization in darkest Africa may rise to a much higher level than it is in the U.S. today.

Technically, there is no reason why radiation from the sun could not be collected directly by absorption, aided by systems of storage and by mirrors, lenses, or other devices Most of the actual attempts so far have used large mirrors to concentrate the radiation on boilers. These mirrors, of course, have to be turned according to the direction of the incident sunlight.

This kind of installation, however, is much too expensive, though modern developments in mirrors of aluminium foil might change the picture.

A solar furnace, set up some time ago at the Meudon Observatory near Paris, made use of mirrors of 78 inches by which temperatures of about 5,000 deg. C can be developed. In a test, the sun's rays were concentrated on graphite which sublimed at 3,500 deg. C. A number of refractory metallic oxides and their mixtures were also melted by sun radiation in that solar furnace.

Investigations have also been made on the possibilities of using the solar furnace for the synthesis of nitric oxide, by heating moist air with the concentrated solar rays, as a first step towards producing nitrate fertilisers from the atmosphere by sunpower—an industrial technique on which modern civilisation depends since natural nitrates are nearing exhaustion.

Professor Felix Trombe, Director of a laboratory attached to France's National Scientific Research Centre, has used converted searchlights for the harnessing of the sun's energy. He has succeeded in melting manganese and lime and in fusing such metals as molybdenum and chrome.

Now the Professor is busy erecting pilot plants at spots where the sun shines throughout the year. He picked two spots: Montlouis in the Pyrenees, and Algeria. The "sun factories" to be established here will manufacture lime and cement, bake bricks and dry fruits

Another solution for harnessing sun power would be the use of cheap photo-electric or photo-chemical cells or the collection of energy in useful form by thermopiles. A modern four-roomed house with a sun-fed thermo-pile built into the roof was opened for occupancy at Cambridge, Mass., last year

The methods by which the house is heated have been developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The thermo-pile consists of 800

(Continued on Page 31)

ODDITIES OF NATURE · BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
LIPIZON HORSES OF AUSTRIA, LIVE FORTY YEARS, OR ABOUT 25 YEARS LONGER, THAN ANY OTHER BREED OF HORSES, WHOSE AVERAGE LIFE SPAN IS 12 TO 15 YEARS!
THE COLTS ARE BORN JET BLACK BUT TURN PURE WHITE AT AGE OF FOUR!
RED RAIN WHICH FALLS ON WESTERN EUROPE, AT TIMES DURING SOUTHERLY WIND STORMS, COMES FROM AFRICAN DESERTS!
A BOSTON FIRE STATION HAS A CAT MASCOT WHO SLIDES DOWN POLE WITH OTHER FIREMEN AT EVERY ALARM!
"THE DESTROYING ANGEL" IS PROBABLY THE DEADLIEST MUSHROOM OF ALL THE HUNDREDS OF SPECIES, YET SOME POISONOUS VARIETIES SERVE A GOOD PURPOSE BY KILLING FLIES!
BABY WRASSE ARE GROOMS OF THE FISH WORLD—THEY PICK LICE FROM THEIR COMPANIONS' BODIES—
©1947 CHUCK THORNDIKE, "HEADLEY KEY" R.A.

WEEK-END FUN

They were driving past the jeweler's when the little woman remembered. "Oh, John, stop" she exclaimed. "I must leave my watch to be cleaned."

John manoeuvred into a parking space and she tripped inside. But when she came out again she was still wearing the watch. He looked at her in amazement.

"I decided not to leave it," she explained brusquely.

"But why?" he insisted.

"Well, if you must know—that snooty Smythe woman was in there pricing pearls, so I just asked how long it would take to clean a diamond tiara."

✱

My young nephew—high-spirited as all small boys ought to be—has, I think, quite good manners. For example, for his birthday last year his mother asked him what he would like best for a present. After considerable thought he said he'd like a baby sister. And it just so happened that his mother was able to oblige him. Quite a pretty baby.

This year, when the lad was asked the same question, he hesitated: "Mother, I hardly like to bother you again."

"Tell me, dear."

"Well, mother, it may be too much for you. Last year I asked you for a baby sister and you gave me one This year—Oh, it may be too much for you."

"What is it you want, darling?"

"A Shetland pony, please."

✱

A young father suddenly decided he would be a Good Daddy to his little boy, be his pal, and so on. The next week end, Pop took the kid here and there, and everywhere it was the same story—the kid needed, not a pal, but a combination keeper and sparring partner. Finally they got home, and Pop was ready to die.

This was not on the programme according to Mama, however, and she started coming up with suggestions about what "her two boys" should do next. "Why don't you take Junior to the Zoo?" she asked.

The Old Man writhed in his chair. "Listen," he said, "I'm taking that little moster no place. If the Zoo wants him— LET THE ZOO COME AND GET HIM."

✱

There's a quaint, old-fashioned flavor about the story of the couple who furnished a 12-room house with premiums redeemed from soap coupons. They showed a friend around, proudly commenting on how many coupons each chair, table or carpet had cost."

At the end of the tour the visitor said: "But you've shown me only five of the 12 rooms: what about the other seven?"

"Oh, those," shrugged the householder indifferently. "That's where we keep the soap."

Hopalong Cassidy received a letter from a mother, telling him that her little boy was delighted with his Hopalong suit and always wears it when listening to "Happy" or watching him on TV. Then she complained that she couldn't get the boy to take it off, even at bedtime, and she suggested he come out with a Hopalong Cassidy pajama as the only solution to her problem.

✱

In Vermont, a state legislator discovered that kids who were being paid a 50-cent bounty on each set of hedgehog ears they produced were making each animal do double duty by carving an extra set of ears from the joint of the forepaws.

✱

I sliced a brassy shot at Rye,
And killed a luckless passer-by.
The ball rebounded off his head
And, landing on the green, lay dead
His widow it must much console
To know 'twas thus I won the hole.

✱

"How old do you think I am?" Groucho Marx asked a contestant on his show.

"Oh, I'd say you were going on 50."

"I'm going on penicillin," was Groucho's retort. "And I make my own. I scrape it off moldy old jokes."

✱

Overheard at a milliner's: A wife asking her husband "Isn't it just too sweet, dear?" and the husband replying. "No—it's just too dear, sweet."

✱

Pianist Arthur Rubinstein consistently refuses to sign autographs after a concert—his hands, tired from playing being his chief concern. He had made an announcement to that effects at the close of a concert in Little Rock. Nonetheless, a pretty miss of about 12 was waiting outside his dressing room with an autograph pad. "I know your fingers are tired, sir," she said "but mine are too—from clapping."

✱

"Isn't there a smarter assistant available to serve me?"

"No, madam, the smarter assistants saw you coming."

✱

"That quack who cured me wants a testimonial. What can I say?"

"Just say: 'He is an unqualified success'."

✱

"It's easy to stop smoking."

"You speak from experience?"

"Certainly! I've done it hundreds of times."

✱

"Dad! Were you told about Alfred the Great when YOU were at school?"

"Yes, son. Why?"

"They're still on about him."

Dwarfs Of Pharaohs

★

BY AZIZ M. MANSOUR

FROM remote times the Ancient Egyptians kept dwarfs.

Five thousand years ago, military, as well as commercial expeditions, were sent to Equatorial Africa where the tribes of dwarfs lived.

Undoubtedly they returned with some of these dwarfs, whom they frequently represented upon their monuments. The Ancient Egyptians named them "DNG," from which is derived the modern Arabic word "zng, pl. znug".

For a definite purpose they joined the service of Pharaohs and notables as overseers of wardrobes and treasurers. They could not wear their master's apparel and could be easily traced if they attempted to steal the jewellery.

These little men reached high offices. Dwarf Khnum-Hotep, of the 6th Dynasty was a ritual priest and overseer of the wardrobe of the Royal Palace.

His white limestone statuette, now kept in the Egyptian Museum, was found in the tomb at Saqqara. The dwarf's history is inscribed upon the walls of the tomb of Khuf-Her, Governor of Elephantine, ritual priest and caravan conductor. This official was sent on his fourth expedition by Pharaoh, Pepi II, to bring back a pygmy from Equatorial Africa. Pepi, a child of 8 years old, whose reign extended over a period of 90 years, promised that if Khuf-Her brought back a dwarf, he would reward him with a higher rank than that which King Assel conferred upon this minister Baurded, who performed the same office about 80 years back.

The letter, translated from hieroglyphics inscribed upon the walls of Khuf-Her's tomb reads.

"Royal Seal, year 2, third month of the first season, day 15, Royal Decree to the sole companion, the ritual priest and caravan conductor, Khu-O-Her. I have noted the matter of this thy letter which thou hast sent to the King, in order that One might know that you had descended in safety from 'yam' with the army which was with thee.

"Thou hast said in this thy letter that thou hast brought all great and beautiful gifts which Hathor, Mistress of Amu, hath given to the Ka (spirit) of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt Nefer-Ka-Ra (Pepi II) who liveth for ever and ever. Thou hast said in this thy letter that thou hast brought a dancing dwarf of the God from the land of Ghost, like the dwarf which the Treasurer Baurded brought from Punt (Somaliland) in the time of Isosi. Thou hast said to thy Majesty; Never before has one like him been brought by any other who has visited 'Yam' Each year thou art doing that which Thy Lord desires and praises, thou spendest day and night in doing that which thy Lord desires, praises and commands.

"His Majesty will make thee many excellent honours to be an ornament for the sun of thy son for ever, so that all people will say, when they hear what thy Majesty doeth for thee; "Is there anything like this which was done for the sole companion, Khuf-Her, when he descended to do that which his Lord desired, praised and commanded.

Special Instructions

"Come northward to the court immediately. Thou shalt bring this dwarf with thee, whom thou bringest living, prosperous and healthy, from the Land of Ghosts for the dance of the god to gladden and rejoice the Court of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Nefer-Ka-Ra who liveth for ever. When he goes down with thee into the vessel, appoint excellent people, who shall be beside him on each side of the vessel; take care lest he fall into the water.

"When he sleeps at night, appoint excellent people who shall sleep beside him in his tent, inspect ten times a night.

"My Majesty desires to see this dwarf more than the gifts of Sinai and of Punt.

"If thou arrivest at court, this

(Continued on Page 31)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

THE Indian National Theatre is presenting their new ballet "Rhythm of Culture" this week at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. It is an ambitious attempt to present the eras of Indian Culture through the dance, dress designs and decor and underline the unity of thought and vital urges that go to make the Glory That's Ind. (Left) "Purush and Prakriti demonstrating the 'Tandav' and 'lasya' ideologies. (Middle) "Kinnaris" in Bharatnatya pose. (Right) "Pritis" expounding the joy of dance.

★

RHYTHM OF CULTURE

Before Bernard Shaw's Fatal Illness To The 'Queen Of Interviewers' He Said

THE STAGE HAS OUSTED CHURCH

"HAS the stage improved since your early days?"

This was the first question I put to George Bernard Shaw, who at 94, towered head and shoulders above contemporary dramatists, as did Shakespeare over those of his own generation.

Frankly, I expected him to be eulogising "the good old days", but to my surprise G.B.S. replied: "The natural supply of histrionic talent does not vary. But the spread of education and the social recognition of acting as an artistic profession has opened the stage to a host of men and woman players, who, though they are often highly skilled within their lady-like and gentlemanlike, limits have no knowledge of the old heroic tragedians of the 1860's who died out with Barry Sullivan and are known to our elderlies, if at all, only by some recollection of the opera singers, Emma Calve and Chaliapin.

"Sullivan, supreme as Hamlet, which he played more than 3,000 times, magnificent as Richelieu, powerfully truculent as Cibber's Richard III and Macbeth, charming as Benedick and Charles Surface, neglected London, although THE TIMES had hailed him as 'the leading legitimate actor on the British stage.'

"His physical qualifications were splendid: his stage walk and his fights alone were worth the price of a seat in the gallery—and his voice was nobly musical."

Empty Churches

It was from Sullivan, Salvini, Ristori, Coquelin, and others who had played in his native Dublin that Shaw learned his business as an "actable playwright-producer."

He explained, "They were dead and gone when I arrived, but I could still get my big stuff across in the hands of Granville-Barker and Lillah MacCarthy, Cedric Hardwicke and Edith Evans, Forbes-Robertson and Sybil Thorndike, and enchantresses like Ellen Terry and Stella Campbell."

On church-going and play-going Shaw had this to say: "The stage has taken the place of the church as a spiritual centre. Hollywood, with long years of propaganda of revolver shots and socks on the jow had a god deal to do with the war. The Church was powerless to prevent it, for our cinemas are full seven days in the week: but our churches, performing only one day a week, are empty."

Shaw continued, comparing the roles of Church and stage. "Today, the theatre is as important as the Church was in the Middle Ages" he said, and recalled how acting had originated in the Church with the earliest Nativity Plays.

The talk turned to films, and I was prompted to ask: "Have films ruined the public taste for the stage?". "No, they have educated it," came the surprising answer.

BETTY Ross, famed American lecturer and broadcaster, has been called the "Queen of Interviewers", and this interview with G. B. S., which she obtained before his fatal illness, is a masterly piece of work, giving an insight into the mind of the Grand Old Man of the Theatre afforded to few.

What Stage Can't Afford

"The two arts, film and stage, are the same", he continued. "The films have only shown playgoers what a play can be like with magnificent illumination and magnification of the players and unlimited changes and splendour of scenery, at a cost of from 50 to 100 times as much money as the stage can afford at its richest. But do not forget that its prodigality enables very bad plays to be saved by their pictures, just as the worst scenary can be carried to success in the worst theatres by good plays and attractive acting."

Speaking of his early plays he mentioned "Widowers' Houses" that tirade against slum-landlordism, and how its success had encouraged him to write "The Philanderer". This was followed by the sensational "Mrs. Warren's Profession", which caused a furore because it concerned itself with prostitution, which, he pointed out, is caused "Not by female depravity and male licentiousness, but by underpaying, undervaluing and overworking women so shamefully that the poorest are forced to resort to prostitution to keep body and soul together." Despite the play's tremendous social force, no public performances were permitted for eight years.

Her Beauty Like A Garment

I wondered whether his early idea of writing plays to express a social truth still persisted, so asked him: "Would you substitute a moral problem for the sex appeal abounding in the average modern play?"

"Sex appeal is useless on the stage," came the swift reply "Beauty is always attractive, on the stage or off; but sexuality is repulsive. Mary Pickford, the world's sweetheart', was as popular with women as with men; Charlie Chaplin with men as with women "Ada Rehan, who could put on beauty like a garment and whose voice could enchant the spheres, took her audiences far above sex. The only character of Shakespeare's that defies acting is Cleopatra and even famous lovers—Dante's Francesca, Deidre and the rest—make full stage heroines. Love is a theme for playwrights but not concupiscence."

His ideas on this subject had not changed for 50 years ago, when writing "Three plays for Puritans", he declared: "I found that the whole business of stage sensuousness finally disgusted me, not because I was Pharisaical or intolerably refined but because I was bored; and boredom is a condition which makes men as susceptible to disgust and irritation as headaches make them to noise and glare. When my moral sense revolted, as it often did to the very fibres, it was invariably at the nauseous compliances of the theatre with convention virtue....."

"Hollywood Not America"

I asked Shaw: "Should good plays be subsidised, to mould the taste of the younger generation, before lurid films do their worst?"

He shook his head. "Theatres should be subsidised if they do good work, not matter what authors they encourage and perform. People cannot live on a few famous masterpieces. They cannot spend their whole leisure listening to Bach and looking at Michael Angelo."

As our conversation veered to the American stage and screen, I could not resist asking: "Is America winning away Britain's dramatic tradition, which began with Shakespeare and was bolstered by Shaw?"

"Stuff!" came the superbly Shavian answer. "It is our joint tradition. Only please remember that Hollywood is not America, nor even in the least like it. It is like nowhere else on earth; and presently England and America will wipe it out."

(WORLD COPYRIGHT RESERVED)

Strange But True!

LOST WEEK-END: A Sydney clerk, deciding to trap rabbits, invested £250 in gun, traps, ferret, net and an old truck. In his first week-end he drove 200 miles, spread the net, released the ferret, waited—and fired. Result—one dead ferret.

COULDN'T HAPPEN HERE: A woman found she owed the U.S. Treasury one penny in tax. She sent a cheque and received £36 change. She took it to the local tax office where she was thanked and told "We made a mistake."

SCENT AND SUSPICION: Letters received in Copenhagen by air from Paris smelled of exotic perfume. Lest wives might be suspicious, postmaster explained that a bottle of French scent had been broken in the mailbag.

NOT-SO-GOOD HUNTING: An American hotel clerk saw an elk's antlers through the window, grabbed a pistol, fired twice, and shouted "I got him!" Rushing outside he found he had shot the hotel's stuffed elk, demothing in the sunshine.

OFF THE RATION: A Dartmouth hen lays its eggs 30 ft. up a tree.

The Bombay Chronicle

RED HOUSE, PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POST BOX No. 522. TEL. No. 22987.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign
1 year	Rs 40	Rs 40	Rs 60
6 months	" 21	" 21	" 35
3 months	" 11	" 11	" 18
1 month	" 4	" 4	

★

SUNDAY EDITION

To be subscribed for not less than six months.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign
1 year	Rs 13	Rs 13	Rs 23
6 months	" 7	" 7	" 12

Copies will not be sent by V. P. P.

Mahakavi Vallathol

• Called On Kerala To Line • Up With Mahatma

MAHAKAVI Vallathol, the Poet Laureate of Kerala has left for London to attend the World Peace Congress. Vallathol is a top-ranker in Malayalam literature and is known as the 'rebel bard of freedom'. Gandhian in his ideology, he has Leftist leanings. He is the patron-saint of "Kathakali", and there is not a dancer of note who has not visited his 'Kerala Kalamandalam'.

BY CHITRA PAD

VALLATHOL belongs to an aristocratic family of Mangalam, a village in Ponani Taluk, Malabar, where three hundred years ago, the father of Malayalam language, Thunchath Ezhuthassan, lived and wrote his RAMAYANA, MAHABHARATHA and other classical poems. As was the custom in those days, the young poet was given education in Sanskrit and Malayalam. He studied also Ayurveda and became qualified for the medical profession. But medicine was not his line and so he soon plunged into literary activity.

Vallathol began to serve Malayalam literature at a very early age. Even as a student, he showed extra-ordinary poetical proficiency which impressed not only his teachers, but also his class-mates and friends. His earlier works include a translation of VALMIKI RAMAYANA and a MAHAKAVYA entitled CHITRAYOGA. It was these works which brought him the recognition of his contemporaries and the title of KAVIBARVABHOUMA. He was also called the Valmiki of Kerala for his translation of VALMIKI RAMAYANA.

But, great as these works all are, what brought him the recognition of the common masses of people, what turned Kavisarvabhouman Vallathol Narayana Menon into simple Vallathol endearing to thousands of Malayalees, was not his MAHAKAVYA nor his translations, but his shorter poems dealing with social and political themes.

Child Of Revolution

The year 1920 marks the inauguration of a new era in the history of India. It was then that the people of this country, under the leadership of Gandhiji, launched for the first time a country-wide movement against British imperialism.

This movement gave birth to a Tagore in Bengal, a Bharathi in Tamilnad and various other freedom bards in the different parts of the country. In Kerala, it produced a Vallathol.

Before Vallathol Malayalam literature—both its production and appreciation—was confined to a small circle of well-to-do and leisurely people. Those who engaged themselves in literary activity were mainly people from the aristocratic families like the royal families of Cochin, Travancore and Calicut who took it as a mere pastime, and not as a profession. They got their inspiration from the wornout themes of RAMAYANA and MAHABHARATHA or from the bathing beauties of public tanks and the sexy scenes at the temple festivals. Poetry was then considered more as an intellectual circus than as a social necessity.

It was Vallathol, along with Asan, that lifted Malayalam literature from the mire of this feudal decadence and converted it into an effective weapon to fight all social and political evils. It was these two poets that wrote for the first time poetry for the masses.

People's Aspirations

Vallathol's poetry is the fruit of close observation and study of the people's minds, manners and aspirations. What he has done is only to give form to their aspirations and desires and inspire them to fight against their social and political enemies. His marching song PORA, PORA (Not Enough, Not Enough) inspired many a patriot of those day to fight against imperialists. In this song, which salutes the tri-colour flag, the poet exhorts the people:

"Let us, who are born from the same womb, unite;
Wash our hands to hold this flag without respite;
Made with the yarn we've spun, with the cloth we've woven,
This flag is a death-veil to Injustice.

Let this tender creeper of our freedom,
Shine atop truth's high post.....
At the gates of tiny thatches and big palaces alike,
Let this flag wave in bright colours,
And call to us the freedom that we seek after."

Many Congressmen have marched to the battle-front of freedom to the tune of the following lines from Vallathol's MAMMUDE MARUVADI (Our Reply).

"Whether I reach my destination or not,
Whether, on my way, I'm devoured by death or not,
Onward, onward I'll march,
Trampling the thorns on my path,
So that the tender feet that follow
May not feel any pain when they walk.

Let darkness cover it, if it wants; still
The jasmine bud will blossom into flower;
And the cool evening breeze will diffuse,
Its fragrance in the whole air.

The iron chain of dead customs
That bind my two legs
Will break to tiny shreds,
If only I take a few long steps."

Patriotic Call

When our national movement passed into long slumber as a result of imperialist repression our poet came out with a strong appeal to wake up. In his AMANTHAM, AMANTHAM (Inactivity, inactivity), he condemns the inactivity of Congressmen at a time when we are so near to freedom. This poem, though written in 1922, is worthy of study even to-day by those who are interested in the welfare of the country.

In CHORA THILAKKANAM (Blood Must Boil), the Mahakavi says:

"O, noble men, offer ye your high positions,
Your wisdom and all your possessions
At the feet of the Queen, our Motherland.

The world to-day flies and not flies
To reach its goal;
Hitch on to its wings the strings of our thoughts
About our country, or else,
Our country will be more ants behind the birds."

But Vallathol has never been a participant or an active fighter, in the freedom struggle; he has been only a close observer. Hence his poetry lacks the fire of the battlefront; it does not give a real picture of the fighting. This is one of the main weaknesses of Vallathol's poetry.

Gandhiji And Gandhism

As the main force and inspiration behind the nationalist movement which he represents has been Gandhiji, Vallathol has been from the very beginning a disciple of the Father of the Nation. Gandhiji's teachings have given the life and vigour to Vallathol's poetry.

The Mahakavi has written more than half a dozen poems about Gandhiji, of which the most famous one is ENTE GURUNATHAN (My Teacher). A story is told that when Tagore read a translation of this poem he was greatly impressed, and he expressed his surprise that such a poet existed in this obscure corner of India.

This is how Vallathol describes his GURUNATHAN:

"The world is his home; to him
Even plants and worms are kith and kin;
Sacrifice his wealth; humbleness his greatness;
Such is my teacher, a master of the YOGA.

Be it ornamented with the garland of stars;
Be it covered with the muddy clouds all over;
The sky has no SANGA nor LEPA; it's pure always;
So also is my teacher.

A unique THIRTHA devoid of dangerous creatures;
Holy lamp that generates no charcoal;
Treasure-pot of diamonds unguarded by serpants;
Pure moon-light that casts no shadow;
Such is my teacher.

He wages the war of DHARMA without weapons,
Teaches sacred scriptures without books,
Heals ailments without medicines,
And performs YAGNA without violence,
Such is my teacher"

Then the poet calls attention of the people all over the world to the magical power of his teacher. What are those powers?

"If you want to see rolled in one
The sacrificing spirit of Lord Jesus,
The spirit of DHARMA of the Great God Krishna,
Budha's AHIMSA, Sankaracharya's intellect,
Ranti Deva's kindness, Harischandra's truthfulness,
And Muhamad's will-power;
Then go to my teacher or else read his story.

O, on beholding his holy feet just once,
The coward becomes courageous; the cruel kind-hearted;
The miser beneficent, the vicious-worded sweet-tongued;
The polluted pure; and the idle industrious;
Before that saint of all-pervading peace,
The assassin's sword is a garland of blue water-lilies;
The sharp-teethed lion is turned a fawn;
The angry sea a sporting pool."

What we see here is that, instead of seeing Gandhiji as the symbol of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Indian people, as its undisputed leader, he is made a God, which will be resented by the modern world.

After all, Gandhiji was a man, one among us, and his greatness lies in the fact that he gave shape to our thoughts and aspirations in a manner in which nobody else was able to do. Instead of recognising this fact which Gandhiji himself has stressed many a time, to confer on him Godly powers will be to deny him his real greatness.

Lover Of Khadi

Since Khadi is one of the favourite creations of Gandhiji and the symbol of our anti-imperialist feelings, we can find in Vallathol's poetry an unflinching love for Khadi. In his poem KHADIVASANANGAL KAIKOLKI-NEVARUM (Take to Khadi, Ye All !), the poet asks:

"Haven't we got the ten fingers on our hands;
Do not the cotton plants flower;
Is not spinning on Charka a sport
Like playing with children;
Then why, O why, should we beg our clothes
And make those miserly machines roar?"

CHAKRA GATHA (Song of the Spinning Wheel) is a poem which extols the greatness of Charka. In this poem, the poet welcomes the Charka thus:

"O, cotton rays of this wonderful wheel,
Like the golden rays of the rising sun,
Long, thousands of miles long, you become,
White as pearl, pure and beautiful.
What if the owls who serve the darkness
Hate you and shout?

Like Gandhiji, Vallathol considers Charka a weapon to fight against the poverty and misery of India. As such, the wheel is so dear to him.

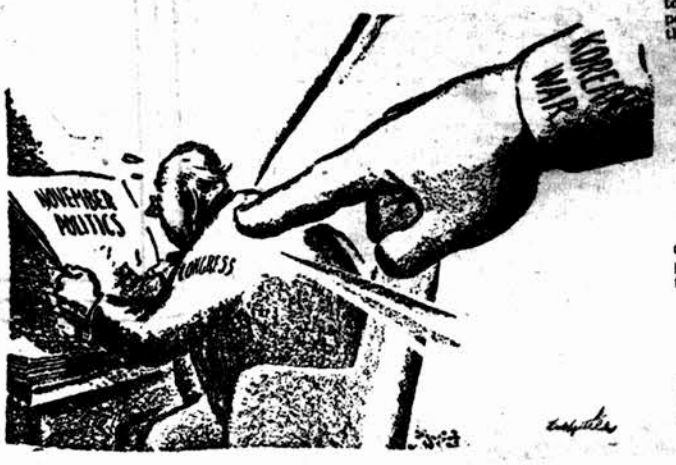
Caste...A Demon

Another matter which has been dear to Gandhiji is the fight against untouchability and the caste system. Since it is dear to Gandhiji it is dear

(Continued On Page 29)

BARD OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT

'FELT ANYTHING, BUDDY?'



The Dazzling Splendour Of Mount Kailas With Hoary Traditions — Perpetually Bathed In Snow — Is Sacred To The Hindus, Buddhists And Jains Who Salute It As The

ABODE OF GODS

HALF-YEAR SERVICE ONLY

BY NAVNIT PAREKH

KAILAS and Mansarovar! It would be hard to imagine an Indian who is not captivated by these two charming names. But to the average Indian, they loom more mythologically and mysteriously than geographically; veneration as the most sacred spots on earth and as the abode of Lord Siva, he has poor knowledge about their location, their environments and the routes leading to these two of the most beautiful places on our planet.

With some eight daring companions, I ventured to visit these two places this summer, though this long and hazardous excursion entailed endless perils and hardships. Our trek started from Almora, a picturesque town perched beautifully on the ridge of one of the Himalayan foothills.

At Almora we could secure a few mules to carry us and tons of our baggage for ninety miles up to Dharchula on a narrow bridle path, often running along steep cliffs like a waist-belt, and overhanging a sheer precipice of a couple of thousand feet. The path becomes worse and extremely dangerous from Dharchula onwards, and we had to cover about sixty miles on foot across lofty mountains enveloped with dense forests of pine and fir intermingled with deodars and silver-oaks.

We had to cross furious torrents and gorges on rickety bridges, consisting of a couple of wooden poles only and wade through fast-flowing streams on foot, thigh-deep.

Went Down Skiing

One hundred and forty-five miles beyond Almora, Garbyang is the last Indian Village near the Indo-Tibetan frontier.

From here, equipped with fire-arms, canvas tents and tinned supplies of biscuits, milk and butter, and accomtanied by two Bhotia guides we set out to negotiate the 16,800-feet, snow-bound Lipu Lekh Pass and go over to the Roof of the World—Tibet!

When I reached the top of the Lipu Pass, my clever guide Rukumsingh made a splendid suggestion. He spread out my Dunlop rubber rain-coat on the top of the steep snow-covered slope and made me sit on the rubber-cloth beside him. Then, with a push, we went down the mountain skiing!

Tibet is a vast but barren plateau **at an average altitude** of over 13,000 ft.; **owing to this great altitude and its bitterly cold climate, there is no** himself against the snows with its **vegetation anywhere on the land, and I came across many a Tibetan shepherd driving his flock of sheep in search of a few blades of grass.**

The extreme climate of Tibet has made the people wandering nomads moving about with their black tents and herds of sheep and yaks in search of some pasture-land. In Tibet you can still see for yourself, people leading the time-old primitive life that mankind lived, say two or three millenniums ago!

Staff Of Life

The sheep is, indeed, the staff of life in Tibet. The Tibetan knits out his clothing from its wool, protects fur, carries his goods in leather panniers on its back and finally, lives on its mutton.

The Tibetans are a mongoloid race following Mahayan Buddhism, but their religion is, in fact, a jumble of Buddhism, Tantrism and Mysticism. They worship innumerable Gods and Goddesses and indulge in strange and fantastic rites and ceremonies to win their favour.

Tibet is a priestridden, theocratic state with Dalai Lama as the Supreme Head. He is believed by Tibetans to be the incarnation of Lord Buddha. Almost one-third of the population comprises of monks divided into two ranks—the Lamas, senior monks and the Dabas, junior ones. The Lamas have every say in every matter, and they completely rule the land, so much so that it is apt to call Tibet, the Lama-land.

Lama-Land

The Tibetans are a fanatically superstitious folk and the Lamas exploit them to the full. While the masses starve and wander about in quest of food, fodder and fuel, the Lamas roll in luxuries in the monasteries—called Gompas in Tibetan—and indulge in all the worldly pleasures. "OM MANI PAIME HUN" is the most sacred mantra of the Tibetans. It is ever on the lips of every Tibetan and he repeats it at every free moment. I found it written and engraved on walls, rocks, utensils, festoons, stones, boxes, furniture and what not. It is considered very pious to recite this mantra as often as one can, and so they have invented a mechanised method to repeat this magic-verse on a mass-scale. They once write down this mantra say a million times, on thin paper sheets, roll them up and stuff them in a small round cylinder fitted with a wooden handle so that it can revolve round a stick. The simple-hearted folks have faith that each turn of this prayer-wheel equals as many oral recitals as the number of times the mantra written on the paper sheets within! !

And you find every Tibetan, whether he be a Lama, a shepherd, a labourer or beggar, carrying this prayer-wheel—'Korlo'— in his hand, plying it all the while, even if engaged in a conversation with you or walking alone on the road.

In Tibet it is sinful and inauspicious to jump over any eatable. While in Taklakot, I was invited by a prominent Lama for tea, and in taking my seat on the opposite cushion in his lavishly decorated tent, I jumped over the small stool placed with a few cups of tea, and that brought

(Continued on Page 28)

The "Halkara" (Dak-runner) at Garbyang post-office on Indo-Tibetan frontier which functions only for seven months of the year.

SOCIALITES ON PILGRIMAGE

Tibetan ladies from Lhasa on a visit to Mansarovar.

Left: Typical Bhotia woman wearing traditional heavy weight silver ornaments.

Below: A mendicant Lama of the Red sect, on the shores of Mansarovar.

AN ACCIDENT

SHORT STORY
By
"BAPU"

DUSK was descending on the city. Noon lights were beginning to scintillate. Myriads of lights shone like diamond pollen all around. Turbans and sarees, the East and the West in all shades, mingled at that evening hour into a charming symphony.

Streaks of the reality flowered into black blossoms as semi-nude beggars ran pell-mell to jump the last ditch into Utopia. At corners inquiring American tourists, the Indian constable, the not-too-learned interpreter and the "no father, no mother" beggarcum street walker dissolved into a picture any modern master might envy. Outside shopfronts ablaze with sarees of purple, blue and gold, women, hungry and nude save for some small equivalent of a figleaf, were curled for comfort. Smart women pulled up disgusted, applied some powder to their noses and swept on.

Lal was sick of all this squalor. The poverty and ugliness of this life was aggravated he thought, by the luxury which afflicted it in spots. Like leprosy, he could not help thinking. As he mixed in the evening crowd and propelled himself forward aimlessly, his senses melted and threw up a vision of Chinese Tablets.

Lal remembered. He went in search of Ho Ting Wang.

Wang was exhibiting his vases vociferously to a young woman of surpassing beauty. Her laughter tinkled among the vases. She was shrugging her shoulders and running her long, white, almost transparent fingers on the vases caressingly.

Wang smiled a welcome to Lal as he entered. "Miss Leela, Mr. Lal," he introduced them to each other simply with a gesture of hand and head. Almost immediately he left them alone and went into the far recess for more specimens of his country's wares.

Leela, still fingering the vases caressingly was suddenly conscious that she must speak. She threw a charming smile at Lal and said: "Wang is a strange man. Sometimes he tells me a hundred reasons why I should buy a vase of his. Sometimes he tells me simply that a particular vase will bring me luck and I have to buy it on that all too-sufficient plea."

"Well..."

"Do you believe in luck, Mr. Lal?"

"I should suppose that stars do affect our lives through some medium or other?"

"Then Chinese vases should be as good a medium as any other," she laughed.

"A palmist has to believe" confessed Lal.

Meanwhile Wang had returned with more samples of his country's wares. While Leela was occupied with them, Wang and Lal talked at some length of the Chinese Tablets.

●

The upshot of it all was that Leela was laughing and throwing out her hands for Lal to read.

Lal read her hands and before he could tell her in so many words what he read in her hands, an automobile on the road crashed away with screeching brakes in the distance. The young woman who had laughed so heartily and had but lately seemed so sure of herself gave a shriek. And fainted.

Lal held her firm and piloted her to a seat. She came to and apologised prettily. "I am sorry. It was so silly of me.." she began, stifling a sob that rose in her throat and with a catch in her breath.

He comforted her as best as he could, in the assured manner of a male.

Leela rose to go. She murmured: "I am sorry. It is late. I have detained you over long."

"Not at all Leela. And I think I had better see you home," said Lal with strange conviction.

Walking along in silence they felt the chill wind strike them; they felt the patches of darkness enshroud them. The chill wind and the dark night had somehow, they felt, brought them nearer to each other.

Leela was soon babbling confidences like a schoolgirl in a moment of expansion. But she did try to restrain herself to keep back something from him. A motor crash like the one they had just witnessed had left her an orphan. He was able to gather nothing more from her incoherent autobiography. But the prospect of an intrigue was very exciting to his mind.

●

Her cottage at the end of a lonesome road was very clean and well-ordered. A few chairs, a table and easel were all the furniture in evidence. On the table lay several drawings in black and white in various stages of completion. The walls were covered with tasteful watercolours and oils. The dirty blue of the wallpaper was in striking contrast to the beautiful if unpretentious objects d'art arranged lovingly in the room.

Lal was duly impressed by it all. While Leela retired beyond the curtain to change into a housewife and do the duties of a hostess, Lal idly turned over the pages of an album. He was looking intently upon two drawings mounted in her album, when Leela came out of the curtains tall and regal in a purple saree trimmed with gold, a glass of sherbet in each hand.

"I could let you have them" she said seeing how Lal was engaged. "That is" she added in a hurry "if you would really care to have them."

"I should like nothing better," Lal replied as he removed the drawings from her file and tucked them into his bag.

Their friendship ripened on the usual inanities of a romantic evening.

●

When Lal after delicious dreams woke up the next morning in his bachelor apartments, he spent many minutes looking at the two drawings of Leela. A brilliant idea dawned on him. He pasted the two drawings on the two folds of an attractive folder. The effect was magical. By all the canons of poster art it was a masterpiece. The effect was startling and original.

On one side was an ugly figure casting an obscene glance across on a lovely nude on the other side.

He was so pleased with it that he took it immediately to his friend, the National Advertisement campaigner, who was his neighbour in the bachelor quarters.

Lal was rather surprised that his friend was not more sanguine about it. The Advertisement campaigner seriously inspected the parallel picture with a set face and a wooden expression carefully closed the folder, handed it back and said dryly: "Meet me in Temple Square with this folder. There may be money in it. But I cannot promise. Three P. M. sharp."

●

Three P. M. sharp found Lal in Temple Square. Seeing nothing about or around in the shape of his would be benefactor, the National Advertisement campaigner, Lal moved into a neighbouring cafe. He was comfortably enscenced in one of its inner recesses separated from the portion marked "Families" by a thin but opaque partition below which saree edges, trouser ends and shoes were visible. The screen was porous to sound, for, Lal realized, low voices soon drew him out of his reveries.

The voice feminine was familiar. It was ....., Leela's. A male voice too was to be heard. "A friend may be. One might be an orphan: one had on that score to make as many friends as possible. But why, why, why in God's name those whispers behind the screen marked "FAMILIES."

Anyhow it was her affair, not his. Lal consoled himself.

Emerging from the cafe in a dark and dirty mood, he had forgotten about the folder and his friend the Advertisement campaigner. But the friend was chewing the cud, waiting. Soon they were exploring the complexities of the neighbourhood. They were, however, well rewarded for their trouble, for when they parted, Lal had a cheque for a thousand rupees in his pocket and his friend the Advertisement campaigner had made a handsome commission.

●

Long afternoon shadows crisscrossed the tarmacadam road.

Lal was walking along, with scarce a thought for the ugly politician with the obscene eyes, who had filled the columns of the daily that day with his spoutings of the previous evening. A strange and resolute peace had settled on him. He was occasionally running his fingers into his pocket to feel if the cheque for a thousand rupees were still there. He felt impelled to little acts of kindness. He walked on with an air of confidence natural to a man accustomed to get things done, a man who knows he can afford to be kind, even lenient towards his lesser brethren.

And as the evening wore on Lal's desire for intrigue deepened. A bachelor's urge to companionship edged him on along the road to Leela's.

●

He thought now and again grimly of the trouserends beyond the partition marked "Families." Leela had no business to associate with other men, he told himself with determination. Certainly not new, after meeting Mr. Lal. He would tell her, he told himself.

A blaze of lights revealed Leela, in a passing roadster. As it wove slowly in and out of the tangled skein of traffic, Lal realised that there was in the roadster a man beside Leela. They were even now, perhaps, going home to conclude the plans hatched behind the partition, Lal told himself bitterly! Or....Or....

Lal was soon paddling determinedly in a swirling sea of men and machines. He cut short through many lanes in impatience and arrived at last. Leela was still out. Maybe somewhere, in difficulties, in trouble. Last night Lal felt, gave him the right to watch her and guard her against evil.

Leela's cottage stood alone. And nearby, favourably for intrigue and ambush was a clump of bushes and trees. The loneliness of it was so oppressive that, Lal had to whistle softly to keep up his courage as he paced in impatience up and down.

●

A car was approaching. Lal disappeared promptly behind the bushes where the quiet was unbroken save for the mild monotone of mosquitoes and the purr of an unamiable cat. He could see but little from where he was kneeling in a halfcock offensive.

The elegant roadster he had seen earlier in the evening drew up smartly before the cottage. First Leela and then a decrepit old man got out. The decrepit old man was holding Leela by the arm, noticed Lal with pent up fury.

Leela was crying out: "Leave me alone, Leave me, you silly boo..bi!"

From behind his ambush Lal noted with satisfaction that the title "Boo..b" did fit the old man, like a glove. Lal in the dark was smiling with pleasure. Infinite joy filled his heart.

"But am I not your dear, dear....? The old man's voice was lifted in vexation as he led Leela up the steps of her cottage.

"You are Shaitan himself," Leela screamed. "How dare you pollute me with your paws, oh Shaitan!"

Lal felt that the time had come for intervention. He jumped briskly on to the verandah armed with a tattered Christmas lantern, which he had picked up from the bushes, and hurried it on the old man's head. The paper of the lantern snapped and the framework decorated the old man's neck.

There was a moment of tense silence.

The old man quivered with rage. He gasped and found his voice only some minutes later.

"Ungrateful girl! To treat me like this! and all for this young whelp!"

The younger man would have carried his victory further. But the old man was lively in the face of danger. He was smart enough to sprint to his car and drive away, calling down all sorts of fearsome evils on the heads of the conspiring youngsters.

●

Leela was bubbling with rage. "The cheat! The boob! Fancy trying to make love to me...."

Lal wanted to interrupt her but did not.

Leela continued: "He wants me to work for him, free and in the leisure hours tries to make love to me! The...the....." She choked.

"Anger suits you Leela," said Lal with conviction and admiration. "But he seems to think you are in the conspiracy, my conspiracy."

"Let him" said Leela "I shall not work for him any more."

"Softly, softly," said Lal and handed her the cheque for a thousand rupees which her parallel pictures had brought.

●

Once inside the cottage, while Lal was explaining the circumstances of the cheque and subsequent proceedings to her, Leela glanced at the signature at the bottom of the cheque and burst into laughter.

"This is a cream of a joke!" she said and laughed some more.

Lal was bewildered.

Leela said: "You priceless dear, it is he. You have sold my pictures to him.....and this is the first time he has paid me."

"Laughing or angry, you look beautiful" said Lal, and then asked: "You mean this is the lantern-frame-hung baldpate's own fist at the bottom of the cheque? What a joke! I met only his manager, this evening...."

Leela was still laughing. "What an accident! Here I have been wearing myself out in his service for months trying to wheedle a cheque from him. But he has paid you the first time you went to him. What an accident!"

"It is not an accident Leela. It is God's own hand directing you. It is the planets and stars influencing us through the medium of Ho ting Wang's vase."

Lal was strangely confident when he said it. Leela did not reply but edged closer to him.

"You do need a man besides you," said Lal.

"I have found him," said Leela prettily holding up her lips for a kiss that she felt was coming. She sighed with strange contentment, feeling him so close to her.

Stake We Need In Asia

Portland Oregonian

Pardon, Your Slip Is Showing

From the Malaya "Sunday Tribune": "Mrs Winston Churchill told members of YWCA committees in Liverpool: 'Ninety per cent of the mistresses on YWCA hostel beds are not fit to sleep on.'"

From a college weekly in New Jersey: "Grace Warren has announced her engagement, very suddenly to Peter Merrill, who expects to go into law. Grace expects also."

From the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch": "The meeting was one of a series arranged by Bramuglia. He winds up his mouth as Council president Tuesday."

From the Laredo, Texas, "Times": account of the New York heiress who eloped with a Cuban: "Joyce met her husband when she took a Caribbean cruise on the liner "Santa Rosa." Young Cuevas was working aboard as a purser."

Jock Carroll in the Montreal "Standard:" "Some people claim the most beautiful legs in the world belong to Mme. Alexandra Danilova of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. With the idea of settling this argument, I picked up my camera and went up to Mme. Danilova's Toronto hotel room. I was determined to come away with a photograph of her legs or bust."

Strange But True!

TAIL WAGGERS: A Cairo t broke into the house o woman who keeps 32 dogs. Not em barked.

ANGRY BIRD: A duck in Grand Rapids, Michigan, fought itself to death when it saw its reflection in a mirror.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

VIGILANCE CAN EASILY PAY GOOD DIVIDENDS

RARITIES BOUGHT BY A FLUKE

ONE of the greatest joys that there is in stamp collecting lies in the possibility that any man might be the fortunate one to discover a treasure in a long-discarded heap of philatelic trash in some obscure junk-shop. Being wide awake when on a stamp hunt is generally a paying proposition, for one can never know when a hidden gem may come to light.

In a previous article in these columns I had said that a dealer can never be as attentive as a collector on the prowl for the simple reason that he has to handle a thousand and one people and things, and cannot spare the time that is required to go minutely though his stock.

But while the occasional error that crops up and goes into a private collection at the price of a normal specimen is not a very unusual thing, there are cases where it is sheer lack of philatelic knowledge that puts the private enthusiast one up over the professional. Where a slight difference in perforation passes unnoticed, the dealer is certainly not at fault. If he went through a thousand copies of some common stamp in the hope of discovering a rarity, he would be rather foolish, for the simple reason that in all probability he would get nothing at all for his trouble.

Taking Pains Can Be Profitable

But the collector can often work out an arrangement with a dealer to their mutual advantage. The 50c Ceylon of 1938 jumped overnight from a couple of shillings to five pounds. I searched frantically through my collection, but all I could find was a badly battered single. Paying the money that was being asked for the item across the counter was out of the question, and exchanging some commoner stamp with a collector who was unaware of the real price of the stamp or who did not know anything about perforations was definitely dishonest.

But there was one way out. I went to a dealer with whom I had dealt for the best part of twenty years, and made a deal with him. He had two thousand copies of the Ceylon 50c, but what perforation they were, neither he nor I could possibly know.

If they had been bundled as they came along, it would have been fairly simple going, because there were six changes in perf. in about ten years, and most of them were in clearly defined periods. But the trouble in this case was that the stamps, though off paper, were all loose in a box, and there was no means of telling which were issued when. And the dealer was not too sure when they had first begun to accumulate in the box! But he made me an offer. I should go through the entire lot, taking out the scarce perfs. A quarter of them I could keep.

Wading through two thousand stamps of this kind is no joke, believe me. Each specimen had to be put laboriously on a perforation gauge and examined on all sides, because some of the perfs are different only on one side.

It took me seven days to finish the job, but at the end of it I got about fifty pounds worth of asserted rarities at no cost whatever. And a stock that the dealer would have had to sell at twenty of thirty rupees was classified and put into the proper bundles and was sold immediately at over two or three hundred rupees

Quite A Haul

And how many of the elusive S.G. 394 or 394a were there? I got two copies of the first one, ten of the second. The dealer got four times the number, but I had been given the choice of picked copies, so I did very well indeed! But he was so pleased over the whole affair that he unearthed a huge stock of the Kenya 50 c for the famous "rope joined to sail" variety — S.G. 137a.

I spent a fortnight on these stamps, because there were well over ten thousand of them, but all I got for my pains was a single solitary specimen, and that too, damaged. So it just goes to show that one must be prepared for a disappointment occasionally. Incidentally, with Kenya 137a, one has to be a little careful. The true "un-joined" rope ends in a sort of blob. Where the rope seems to taper off, one can be certain that the copy is merely a badly printed normal, where the end of the rope has failed to come out clearly. One has only to examine a copy of the corresponding George V 50c in order to see what the variety looks like. It is a paradox that the 'joined' George V is a rarity, specially in the 13 by 11½ perf, and the un-joined is common, while in the stamps of his son, exactly the opposite is true

Adventure In Junk

While the arrangement which gained me these free gems was a fairly simple business deal, I have also benefitted on at least two separate occasions by keeping my eyes open. The first instance was actually a mere hunch. I was about twelve at the time. And, rather perversely, refused to go in for British colonies at all and confined myself to foreign issues. The dealer—he still stocks a few stamps, but is now mainly selling fountain pens—was in the habit of palming off all manner of unwanted foreign material on me, as I appeared to be the only one interested in it.

One day he came out with what appeared to be Turkish fiscals. Or maybe Hedjaz. Or possibly Afghanistan. At the time all these appeared the same to me. But fiscals or not, I had high hopes that there might be something in all this pile of rubbish, so I paid him the three rupees he wanted and proudly carried off the prize.

I went through every country in the catalogue that used Arabic inscriptions, but could not find what the stamps were —later on I found that they WERE Turkish fiscals. But right at the bottom of the box I found a folded sheet of dirty grey tissue paper. I put the thing contemptuously by and forget all about it until two years ago.

Unsuspected 'Tete Beche'

I came upon it in a box where I keep all my unidentified material. It was in an envelope marked???? But when I unfolded the sheet, what had appeared a shoddy mass of tissue paper now looked very like a sheet of the Afghanistan issue of 1892. This stamp is issued in a rather unusual arrangement, with the 1 abasi, 2 abasi and 1 rupee values "se tenant" on the same sheet. In my find there were no rupees.

Waste Paper!

These are the three varieties of the Afghanistan 1892. Though the stamps come out bad in illustration, the actual specimens are even more indistinct, and it is no wonder that the "Tete-Beche" variety which definitely exists in these issues is not in the catalogue.

But out of the seventy stamps that were there, at least ten or twelve were the 2 abasi value. I was as pleased as Punch about this, and went about bragging to several stamp collectors. But the real surprise came later. I was gloating over it one day—like all collectors do over their treasures—when I noticed something peculiar about a couple of these stamps. I looked closer and found that it was a "tete beche" pair, that is, with one stamp inverted. If the stamps were inscribed in English I suppose I would have noticed the error at once, but because I have no knowledge of Arabic script, I almost missed the whole thing completely I am quite proud of this item, because it is not even in the catalogue, the compilers, and in fact most collectors, being unfamiliar with Arabic, having passed the variety over altogether.

Beware Of Forgeries

The instance of the Afghan stamp that I have related above is rather a rare one. When I told a friend of mine about it, he went out and began a tremendous hunt. He returned with twenty-five sheets of one of the "Tiger" issues of this same country. I felt bad, and he was positively infuriated when I took one look and informed him that the whole bunch were forgeries. He thought I was trying to swindle him or something. The poor fellow was convinced however, when I pulled out a sheet of these same stamps—made by the same man —and proved him wrong.

Collectors must not be blinded to such an extent by eagerness that they fall for any trick. It is an unpleasant thing, but true, that there are many so-called "dealers" of many years standing who are not above gulling the unwary if they think they can get away with it. Whenever a collector is offered what looks like a rarity at an absurd price, he should either demand a guarantee—which will never be given—or seek expert advice, which will expose a fraud straight off.

Forgeries is a subject that I will tackle at a future date, but the novice — who is the one usually singled out by the shark—should be told that there is an extensive trade in these in Bombay, and that practically every rare stamp that is overprinted is forged. Some specimens are so absurd that they would'nt fool any one unless he were half blind, but I have come across others that are so good that they have got by a dozen experts.

He Was Too Careful

In fact, there was one item—the "NINE NINE—PIES PIES" error of the nine pies provisional of India—that caused quite some resentment. Because the dealer was scared of forgeries, he immediately suspected a stamp if it was overprinted. He had given a block of these stamps to a friend as a wedding present. He was not a collector, so some time later, when he wanted to turn it into cash, he sent somebody to the dealer's office to sell it.

The latter took one look at it, and immediately pronounced it to be a forgery. He was rather taken aback when the friend returned next day with the supposed "forgery" and pointed out the dealer's initials which he has signed at the back as a guarantee mark! In fact, that was the end of a long friendship, for the non-collector still thinks that the particular dealer was a crook, when all that he was trying to be was unduly cautious.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION

All the incidents related in the article on this page have actually taken place. I happened to show the article to a friend while it was in proof, and he seemed frankly sceptical. I managed to convince him, however, when I took him home and showed him the incomplete sheet of the Afghan stamps. His only comment was that all the luck seemed to go to others, while nothing like this ever happened to him!

The Cart Before The Horse

Strange as it might appear, the pillar-box was invented long before the postage stamp. While adhesives are just over a century old, the familiar scarlet receptacle had its origin in the fertile brain of an inventive Frenchman almost three hundred years ago. In 1653, Jean de Villayer realised that carrying a letter to a central collecting point and handing it over to a courier could be a tedious process.

So he erected these boxes all over the busiest routes of the city and had his men collect letters twice a day. Of course there were no such things as stamps, but Villayer sold ornamental wrappers in certain shops in the city. The sender had to place these wrappers loosely around the letter. When it arrived at the central depot, the sorting staff removed the wrapper and forwarded the letter to its address in the usual way

The idea was soon a great success, but the whole scheme had nevertheless to be scrapped for the simple reason that street urchins and hooligans got a great kick out of shoving all manner of rubbish into these letter boxes. Thus it came about that a really useful idea died an unseemly death due to the inherent mischief that is a part and parcel of human beings in their hours of idleness

The charge for the service was one sou, and for this trivial sum letters were carried anywhere in the city. Later on the facilities were extended to take in the suburbs as well and there were actually a number of competitors some time later. But with the final abolition of the pillar box post due to hooliganism the whole idea was given up and nothing along these lines was done for over a hundred years

PATTER *By Asude*

'MOLESTING' A WIFE

YOU men have a funny habit of jumping at conclusion. And when you do, nine times out of ten, you are wrong. I will just show you.

The following juicy bit was featured in thick type in the "Indian News Chronicle" of Delhi on October 27:

"ALL FOR MOLESTING HIS WIFE!"

"Agra, Oct. 26.—A husband belaboured for 'molesting' his wife: strange though this phenomenon is, it happened all the same at Agra on the Dusserah Day.

"It is stated that an over-cautious villager, accompanying his wife to the Dusserah fair, had caught her tightly from the waist to avoid the danger of being lost into the dense crowd.

"A group of people, thinking that a respectable lady was being molested by a rustic villager, pounced upon him and started beating him mercilessly.

"Loud shouts of the wife to save her husband fell flat on the "rescuers" for the quite a while. It was after the villager had received a good thrashing that someone heard the woman scream: "Please let him alone; he is my husband."—U.P.I.

Now, you think you got that right, don't you? Affectionate husband afraid of losing his wife in the crowd keeps tight clutch on her waist and is punished for his affectionateness. That's how you size it up, don't you? But how? Where do you get it?

Read the report again, slow motion, will you? Over-cautious villager." Over-cautious for whom? Her or self? Whom did the poor yokel consider to be in danger of being lost in the crowd? The wife? Who says so? Not the Report.

"*Caught her tightly from the waist to avoid the danger of being lost into the dense crowd.*" Why must you read the word "*her.* –which isn't there,—between the words "Of" and "also"?

Unlike you, I am a plain man and I take the plain meaning of a sentence as I read it. And the plain meaning I make of the sentence as it stands released by the U.P.I. is that this nervous man, afraid of being swept away in the surge of the Dusserah crowd, kept a pincer-hold round the wife's tum-tum for safety. His safety. The crowd got it all wrong and gave him a hammering.

I am neither surprised nor sorry that the man got a thrashing. He got only what he asked for. What possessed him to play the little lamb to his Mary in a Dusserah crowd? Couldn't he stay at home and mind the baby? Dusserah crowds are not for husbands of that kind.

What surprises me is the fact that you should read the report as the way you did, and that you should think that a wife could be "lost" in a crowd. I know a few husbands in Delhi who would be interested,—not to say glad,—to hear it. But it is absurd. It is an impossibility. It is always the husband who is lost, and it is the woman who raises hell over her "loss." Ask any "Mela" officer.

So far as the Agra incident is concerned, I am not surmising. After the report appeared,—believe it or not,—I made a personal enquiry into the affair through agents at Agra, and what they wrote to me only confirmed my original interpretation of the episode.

The man had no wish to go to the Dusserah festival at all. He had been "lost" thrice in Dusserah crowds in the past. But he was made to go. For, a man may be no good at home, but he has his uses in the market-place,—so long as it is not a "bargain sale." This man permitted himself to be lugged along,—and paid the price of his weakness.

I have no mind to dawdle any longer over this dismal story except to draw your attention to the moral of it. It is there, in the report, and as usual, the moral is in the tail. "It was *after the villager had received a good thrashing* that someone heard the woman scream...." Naturally. They always do. AFTER-wards.

What I say is what I have always said: No man who cares for his personal safety should walk *behind* his wife. Let him, if he has the pluck, walk by her-side. Let him, if he has the guts to say it, tell her: "Get thee behind me, Woman"! and lead the procession. If he hasn't, let him stay back and cook the family dinner.

You remember the mess into which an uncle of mine landed himself because he could not get rid of the habit of following his wife when travelling by train? At one junction station, he followed her down half the length of the platform before he discovered that it was somebody else's wife he was after.

Myself when young did allow myself like that villager to be dragged into a bargain fight by a clinging wife. No, that was not right. It was I who was clinging. Clinging like a bat to her arms, "to avoid the danger of being lost." I narrowly missed a hammering for after being a bare half-hour in the thick of the scrum I discovered that the arms were not the same I had started with. It was a close shave.

Take my tip, don't be a tug-boat to the darling where other darlings are at large. You never can tell. I have no doubt you love your wife, and you love the way she "wiggles" as she walks. But it is no sure guide in a Dusserah crowd. For, the curves are getting standardized, and they are all "wiggling" in the same Carmen Miranda manner.

There is a lot in the old Sanskrit slogan: *Pathi Nari Bibarjita.* When out in the street, leave her– *behind.* Follow it. The slogan, I mean.

M. MOLOTOV IN PRAGUE

M. Molotov, the Russian Deputy Prime Minister, visited Prague for a conference with the Foreign Ministers of the "Iron Curtain" countries to consider "the decision of the Western Powers to re-arm Germany." Photo shows: M. Molotov shaking hands with Mrs. Anne Pauker, Roumania's Communist Foreign Secretary, at the conference.

WORTHIES I HAVE MET

By Annada Sarkar Ray

HAS the 'dharsan' of famous people any value? Of all who gape at the Taj Mahal, how many behold it as it really is? The same is true of Rabindranath and Gandhiji.

Yet one wants to see them, to hear them, to speak to, to become acquainted with and make oneself known to them and to write it all down afterwards. In doing so, it is possible to be unjust to these great men.

This apprehension has made me hesitate so long. But the evidence of one witness will be lost entirely if I never record it, writes the author in the Visva Bharati Quarterly.

So in this essay I shall bear witness, saying that I have seen with my own eyes Rabindranath, Romain Rolland, Bertrand Russell, Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells and Mahatma Gandhi, that I have talked with some of them and taken tea with one. But I shall not be able to say on oath whether what Rolland gave me was tea or coffee. The disadvantage of not being a Suniti Kumar Chatterjee is that such details escape my notice.

Meeting Tagore

When I first went to Santiniketan to see Rabindranath I went alone as an unknown student. That was, I think, in the spring of 1924. The poet's room was not guarded then and it was also in an open place. I walked straight in. The poet was writing. When he became aware of my presence I said, "I wish to ask you something. Will you have time for me?" "What is it?" he asked. The question was of course a ruse; conversation was my object. I was about to speak when several relatives of the poet came in, possibly Gaganendranath and Abanindranath. 'Come tomorrow', the poet bade me. The next day he was sitting quietly looking through an English magazine. Whether he saw me or not I do not know but he came out on to the verandah humming a melody. I was wondering how to begin when his daughter put in her appearance. To me going alone to see Rabindranath was the greatest adventure of my life at the time. But I was too shy to face a woman and left without a word. What would my friends say if I went back to Patna defeated? I incurred the expense of staying one more night at the guest house. Very early the next morning the poet was strolling up and down the road. I followed him. Just then Mr. Andrews came up. I was on the point of giving in but Mr. Andrews was a compassionate man. And then, how long could he pace slowly up and down with the poet? He strode briskly away. Without wasting any more time I blurted out my question: "Ah-h is art too good to be human nature's daily food?" All the way from Patna I had memorised that. Otherwise it would certainly have stuck in my throat.

Poetry And Life

"Good," the poet replied, "I'll answer you in my lecture at the University." We exchanged a few more words.

I recall he said that Higher Mathematics cannot be simplified in order to make it easy and accessible to everyone. He who wants to understand it must first prepare himself by a study of lower Mathematics. At the time it displeased me to have art compared with Higher Mathematics; I could have argued about it with him. But I let the matter drop. Now I could go back able to say I had made the acquaintance of the poet. I had at least seen him with my own eyes.

I did not attend his lecture at the Calcutta University. From the papers I learned he had kept his word; he answered 'a question put to him by a visiting student.' Since then I have met him many times but the adventure of the first has never been repeated. The first sight of him overwhelmed me.

His poetry was not only on paper; he lived it. Poetry was in his appearance, his glance, his posture, his voice, his words; no part of his person was devoid of it. He was the poet in everything. Life and poetry had met in him, mingling like the waters of the Ganges and the Jumna; his poetry was his life, his life his poetry.

Are we others who write poetry poets all the time? In everything? This was the question which I brought back with me.

A year or so later I slung a camera around my neck—a borrowed camera for I did not know how to take photographs—and, posing as a journalist, walked into a meeting of the All India Congress Committee. There was no other way to get in. That sitting, at Patna, was of grave import. On one side of the hall sat Gandhiji like a statue of the Buddha. There was a small desk in front of him. The day must have been hot for the leaders got up constantly to go outside for a chat but Gandhiji was immovable. What extraordinary endurance, concentration, sense of duty! Hour after hour he sat on in the same position, listening, speaking, writing. Sir Ali Imam and other famous people came and went, all revolving about one person, sometimes close to him, sometimes at a distance, but always attentive. Other leaders could move about and were given respite now and then but the great leader of all had none.

Mahatma's Loincloth

Years after I went to see Gandhiji at Malikanda. This time the desk was between us. We were face to face. I had only a few words to say about a personal matter. He listened quietly, merely nodding his head. He was a reserved man, not drawn out easily.

He was distressed on learning of my sorrow. "Are these things in the power of man?" he said and his eyes were misty, his voice moist. In another connection he smiled. When he smiled his whole aspect changed, his eyes began suddenly to shine and his laughter was as direct as a child's. But it did not happen often. For the most part he was silent and grave.

His body from the waist up was bare but his bareness did not repel. In him it seemed perfectly natural. Gandhiji alone of all the Congress leaders adopted this undress. He had not always worn it. European habits were left behind him in South Africa and towards the end of 1921 at Madura he abandoned his Gujerati ones. He had asked his countrymen to make and wear khaddar and he cherished the hope that they would. When the end of the

(Continued on Page 36)

RUSSIAN VERSION OF 20-YEAR PEACE PLAN

Six-Point Resolution Presented To U. N.

FLUSHING MEADOW, NOV. 17 (PTI-REUTER).

RUSSIA TODAY PRESENTED THE UNITED NATIONS ITS OWN VERSION OF A 20-YEAR PEACE PROGRAMME ORIGINALLY PROPOSED BY SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LIE.

In a six-point resolution, the Soviet Union gave top priority to periodic Security Council meetings on outstanding issues with representatives of the Peking regime seated as the legitimate Chinese representatives. Mr. Lie's plan originally submitted to the "Big Four" powers last spring, is scheduled for a full debate in General Assembly probably tomorrow. Mr. Lie had called for approval of a 10-point programme to end the "cold war" and "to set the world once more on a road that will offer greater hope of lasting peace"

As the Russian resolution was tabled, Mr. Lie today renewed his plea for periodic meetings of the Security Council attended by Foreign Ministers or Heads of States and called for a quick settlement of the Chinese representation issue in the United Nations.

Speaking before a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, Mr. Lie formally presented for full debate his 10-point plan for achieving world peace through the United Nations in 20 years.

It was the plan he carried with him to Moscow, London, Washington and Paris last spring, less than a month before the start of the Korean war.

MANY APPROACHES TO PEACE

United Nations action in Korea did not diminish in the slightest the importance of the "many other approaches to peace" prescribed by the U N Charter, he said

"The United Nations works best when negotiation mediation and conciliation succeed in preventing breaches of the peace such as the one that occurred in Korea," he stated.

The Secretary-General again called for approval of holding "semi-annual reviews" of outstanding issues at high level Security Council meetings.

ATOMIC CONTROL

There seemed to be no hope for an early agreement on the international control of atomic energy, he said, but called for renewal of negotiations

He suggested that the whole issue of having two separate commissions dealing with atomic energy and conventional armaments be reviewed so that their work might be more closely linked.

Mr. Lie recalled President Truman's recent statement which also suggested a "new and consolidated Disarmament Commission" incorporating the function of the now separate organs.

Mr Lie also said that disarmament could only take place in an "atmosphere of mutual confidence such as prevailed during the war among the Allies"

This was Mr. Lie's first policy address since his term of office as Secretary General was extended.

Mr Lie said the United Nations was still the world's only hope for peace. All collective security measures should be instituted within the framework of the U. N.

"We cannot foresee what the next 12 months will bring", he said "But of one thing I am certain, it is still possible for the member Governments to win peace and to win it for a long time to come, if they will follow that road."

LIE'S PLAN

Mr. Lie's plan called for periodic meetings of the Security Council, new attempts to establish effective international control of Atomic energy, control of the arms race, creation of an Internation Peace Force under the Security Council, universal membership in the world organisation, a sound technical aid programme for the world's underdeveloped areas and greater use by members of the U N's specialised agencies.

The new Soviet proposal calls for unconditional prohibition of atomic and other weapons of extermination and an effective system of international control.

It emphasised that the Security Council be used for effecting agreement on such vital issues as atomic energy and internal police force.

It called for the "unswerving observance" of the pinciple of Big Power unanimity as a basis for United Nations decisions.

It sought the provision of technical assistance ot underdeveloped areas through the United Nations. If such assistance were rendered outside the framework of the international organisation, they wanted guarantee that no political, economic or military privileges would be given to the providing country.

"The Soviet plan also called for the development of international trade without any discrimination and "without interference in the domestic affairs of other states".

INDIAN M. Ps GREET PEACE CONGRESS

Lay The Foundation For Lasting Peace

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17 (UPI): Twenty members of the Parliament including Dr. Deshmukh, Mrs. Uma Nehru, Syed Nausher Ali, V. M. Obaidulah, Siv Charan Lal etc., have issued the following statement greeting the second World Peace Congress being held in Warsaw and deploring the action of the British Government in disallowing the Congress from being held in Sheffield.

Fifteen more M.P.'s have signed the Stockholm appeal of the World Peace Committee demanding the banning of atom bomb. This brings the total number of M.P.'s who have signed the appeal to 50.

Nine Guerillas Killed In Malaya

KUALA LUMPUR, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The 1/6th Gurkha Rifles, engaged in anti-terrorist operations in Negri Sembilan, have killed nine guerillas, captured one and wounded another in ten days operations.

Red Plans To Take Seoul

SEOUL, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The South Korean Government said today it had uncovered Communist plans for 45,000 guerillas to attempt to capture Seoul, southern capital.

Earlier American Intelligence Officers had disclosed the existence of a Communist guerilla "High command" directing and co-ordinating a vast rear area against United Nations forces. They estimated the number of guerillas as 20,000.

Pakistan To Tighten Border Security

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Nov. 16: According to well-informed political circles here, Pakistan has tentatively decided to introduce permit system between Eastern Pakistan and India.

This step it is learnt, is being taken as a precautionary measure on account of events in Tibet and Nepal and its consequent repercussions in Pakistan.

The introduction of the permit system will prevent, according to official sources, undesirable elements—particularly Communists and Hindu communalists' infiltration into East Bengal.

Negotiations in this connection, it is further learnt, have already been started with the Government of India whose reactions to the move are being anxiously awaited.

of life he said

India Invited To UNESCO Body

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17: India has been invited to be a member of the Interim International Research Council of the Arid Zone, a new body set up by UNESCO to study the problems of the world's arid and semi-arid zones. The other member countries represented on the Council are Egypt, France, Israel, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The Government of India have nominated Shri A. N. Khosla, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, to represent this country on the new body.

Ticker To Blame

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Because of a mechanical error in teleprinter transmission, Mr. Michael McDermott, the State Department spokesman, was incorrectly quoted by PTI-Reuter as saying that the United States had assured the Netherlands of its backing in resisting Indonesia's claims to Dutch New Guinea.

Mr. McDermott said there was "no basis whatever" for a statement by a Sydney newspaper report that the United States had assured the Netherlands of its backing in resisting Indonesia's claims to Dutch New Guinea.

The transmission error involved the dropping of one line from the original copy. The words dropped were "There was 'no basis whatever' for the statement that".

Mr. McDedmott was therefore actually denying the Sydney report.

U.N. COMMISSION TO MEET IN KOREA

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The newly formed United Nations Commission for unification and rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) will have its first meeting in Korea on November 25, it was announced today.

It will hold a preliminary meeting in Tokyo next Monday before establishing itself in Seoul.

An advance party of the Seven-Nation Commission, which was set up by the United Nations General Assembly on October 7 went to Seoul several weeks ago to prepare for the members' arrival.

Privileges To Dravidian Federation

MADRAS, Nov. 18 (PTI): Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister and leader of the House told the Madras Assembly today, the Dravidian Federation was never denied permission to hold meetings in public places in the city.

A Congress member: "Is Government aware the Dravidian Federation is spreading communal hatred, class hatred and regional hatred?" the question was disallowed.

The Speaker Mr. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai said the main interpellation related only to the holding of public meetings.

70 Hurt In Egyptian Demonstration

CAIRO, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Nearly 70 persons were injured in a fight between Wafdist (pro-Government) supporters and police yesterday in front of the offices of Akbhar el Yom, leading opposition newspaper

The injured included two police officers, 26 men, 35 student demonstrators and six members of the newspaper staff. Stones and bottles were hurled at the glass-fronted building of the paper which has been conducting vigorous campaign against Wafdist Government.

The whole area has been cordoned off.

37 Neo-Fascists Arrested

NAPLES, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter):— Police arrested 37 young Neo-Fascists among hundreds who demonstrated through the centre of Naples last night.

All were members of the Italian Social Movement (MSI) which the government had threatened to outlaw.

The youths were protesting against the banning of their National Congress.

Agitation For Dang

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 17.

A convention of all Gujerat representatives will be held in the near future on the question of Dang, it is reliably learnt. A Gujerat wide agitation will be made on the question of Dang by the Gujerat Chamber of Commerce and its representative bodies.

KARACHI, Nov. 18 (PTI): Pakistan will shortly send a party of geologists to the Pakistan—held area of Kashmir to ascertain the extent and quality of iron and coal deposits reported to be present there. It was officially announced here last night

U. N. ASSEMBLY REJECTS STOCKHOLM PEACE PLAN

Proposal For Big Five Pact Also Turned Down

FLUSHING MEADOW, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The General Assembly today rejected the "Stockholm Peace Appeal" as contained in a Soviet resolution entitled "removal of the threat of a new war".

Only the Soviet Bloc of five countries supported the Russian resolution.

The Assembly rejected a Soviet proposal calling for a ban on the use of the atom bomb and the branding of the first nation to use it as a "war criminal"

It also overwhelmingly defeated a Soviet proposal for a Big Five pact to strengthen the peace and reduce national armed forces by one-third during the next year

The Assembly approved by 49 in favour, none against and seven abstentions, a resolution condemning warlike propaganda

The plenary meeting also adopted a Yugoslav proposal under which any nation at war would announce its readiness to ceasefire within 24 hours if the other side did likewise The vote was 49 in favour, the 5-nation Soviet Bloc against and India abstaining

By the same vote, the Assembly asked the International Law Commission to consider a Soviet-proposed definition of aggression which followed the lines laid down before the League of Nations by Mr. Maxim Litvinov one-time Soviet Foreign Minister

The Assembly also sent to its year-round "Little Assembly" Yugoslavia's proposal to set up a Permanent Committee of Good Offices to seek settlement of international disputes The vote was 45 in favour the Soviet Bloc opposed and three abstentions

The Assembly approved a resolution calling on all United Nations members to accept Atomic Energy Control on the basis of the American plan Only the five Soviet Bloc nations opposed this measure.

FRESH TALKS WITH RUSSIA

Labour Members' Plea To Bevin

LONDON, Nov. 17, (PTI-Reuter): A powerful group of 22 Labour Members of Parliament surprised the Government tonight by calling on it to take the initiative in seeking new talks with Russia.

They also urged that immediate agreement be sought on a line in Korea at which the United Nations forces will stop.

The group mainly Left-Wing Socialists includes two members of the Labour Party's Ruling Body, the National Executive.

Conservative evening newspapers tonight headlined the development as a "revolt" against Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin and as an "ultimatum" to the Government.

But members of the group denied this was the case.

Russia To Veto Resolution On Chinese Intervention

FLUSHING MEADOW, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Soviet delegate, Jacob Malik announced in the Security Council last night that he would veto the six-power resolution calling for the withdrawal of Chinese Communist troops from Korea

Announcing the decision the Soviet delegate said that the resolution was based on "one-sided and tendentious report of General MacArthur"

Peking's Terms For Pulling Out Of Korea

RUSSIAN DELEGATION'S REVELATION

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter).

A CHINESE Communist four-point proposal for settling China's part in the Korean war was outlined here today by a source close to the Soviet delegation.

The terms on which the Peking Government would be prepared to pull out of Korea were said to be: (1) The creation of a "buffer" zone south of the Korean-Manchurian Border, to be administered by the present North Korean authorities (2) The withdrawal of the United States Seventh Fleet from Formosan waters. (3) Withdrawal of United States recognition of the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the island of Formosa (4) A concrete declaration by he United States that it would give no further assistance to the Chiang Government.

These terms "confidentially" propagated by this source came a few days before a Chinese Communist delegation was expected to arrive here.

It was impossible to check whether the "terms" were those of the Peking Government itself or those which the Soviet Union would like to see as basis for negotiation.

U.S. OFFER

The same source said it was "reliably learned" that the United States Government would be prepared to offer to the Chinese Government a 30-mile wide buffer to be placed under the administration of a United Nations Commission.

Par Eastern experts of the United States delegation to the United Nations stated that while the question of a neutral zone was one of those being discussed in Washington. there was no evidence that any concrete offer of the Chinese had been decided upon.

Implementing Bagge Tribunal Award

SHILLONG, Nov. 18 (UPI): Topographical and hydrograpical surveys as necessary preliminaries to final demarcation of disputed areas of east demarcation of disputed areas of East Bengal and West Bengal boundary under the award of the Bagge Tribunal had been started, said Col. R. T. Cogers, Director, Survey of India, eastern circle, to UPI today.

The director who had just returned from a conference of technical experts of India and Pakistan that the disputed portions of boundary of East Bengal and Assam under Bagge Tribunal award were still under consideration of both the Governments of India and Pakistan.

Australian Railway Strike To End

ADELAIDE, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Railwaymen in South Australia yesterday voted overwhelmingly to end their 32-day old strike which has involved 19 Unions and has disrupted industry and food supplies.

In a crowded meeting, the South Australian strikers who came out in sympathy with railwaymen in Victoria, rejected a motion by their unions State Council to continue and widen the strike.

But in Melbourne a meeting of the 19 Unions agreed that if the Government did not review its attitude within seven days, another meeting would be called to consider extending the dispute.

SABARMATI ASHRAM

Plans For Gandhi Museum

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18 (PTI).

With reference to the news emanating from Ahmedabad to the effect that a sum of Rs. twenty lakhs from the Gandhi National Memorial Fund is to be spent on the construction of a museum in the Sabarmati Harijan Ashram, the following statment has been issued on behalf of the Sabarmati Memorial Trust:—

"The news, which has been published in several papers, is so incomplete and therefore misleading. On the very next day of the national calamity of the demise of Mahatma Gandhi, some leading citizens of Ahmedabad, including Mr. G. V. Mavlankar and Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, decided to collect a sum of about Rs. twenty-five lakhs for the permanent maintenance and upkeep of the Sabarmati Ashram where Gandhiji had stayed for several years and from where he had conducted his major activities in the country

"As the Gandhi National Memorial Fund was started soon thereafter, the entire Ahmedabad collection was contributed to the fund, but a sum of about twenty-five lakhs was earmarked for the original plan concerning the Sabarmati Ashram.

Subsequently this amount was handed over by the trust to a local board of trustees of which Sardar Patel is chairman, Mr. Mavlankar, vice-chairman, and Seth Katsurbhai Lalbhai, Seth Amritlal and Mr. Parikshit Lal members. This board has taken in hand the work of survey, maintenance and preservation of the Ashram. The scheme includes an embankment on the riverside to prevent serious erosion which has in recent years menaced the main portion of the ashram, including the prayer ground, and the effective maintenance of the premises in their original state used and occupied by Mahatma Gandhi.

"It is also proposed to build a museum on the land behind the main building in which Mahatma Gandhi had stayed, but not on the prayer ground which will be preserved intact in its original state.

The museum will house records books, articles etc. and will provide for research in the life and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi with facilities for students to work and stay on premises. Thus the object of the sum of Rs. twenty-five lakhs earmarked for the purpose is three-fold viz., the construction of an embankment and a museum and the permanent upkeep of the ashram where harijan families are at present housed and several constructive activities are being carried on. The planning of the museum is in progress".

Earthquake Shocks At Dibrugarh

DIBRUGARH (Assam), Nov. 18. (PTI): Three earthquake shocks of varied intensity were felt here this morning.

The first was at five minutes past 6, followed by another, fifteen minutes later. The third came at 45 minutes to 7. The tremors of the first shock which lasted 90 seconds was of great intensity while the subsequent one were slight.

No damage has so far been reported as a result of these shocks

Building Collapse Kills Two

SYDNEY, Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter): A fire-damaged store building collapsed on salvage workers in the heart of Sydney today, killing two men and injuring eight.

Rescue workers dug out the body of the store manager from under tons of debris.

CYCLONIC STORM NEAR CALCUTTA

Two Killed In House Collapse

CALCUTTA, November 18 (UPI): Two persons—an old woman and a girl were killed and one other woman was injured as a result of the collapse of the front portion of the main staircase of a three-storey of building at Mandal Street in Jorabagan area, north Calcutta, due to heavy and incessant rains.

According to the Alipore Meteorological Centre, a severe cyclonic storm has been centered at about 150 miles south south-east of Calcutta at 8-30 a.m. (IST) and is expected to move north north-east or north-east. Under its influence gales and heavy rain squalls are expected in Gangetic West Bengal, particularly in the coastal districts during the next 24 hours.

ELEVEN MISSING

Eleven persons were reported missing when a countryboat carrying them capsized while crossing the Ganga during the storm last night, according to a message received from Kakdwip, about 25 miles from Calcutta.

Dum Dum airport reported some dislocation in plane services since this morning A. K. L. M. plane from Bangkok out at Dum Dum this afternoon could not land was divered to Gaya. A number of outgoing flights was also cancelled.

According to meteriologists, the present weather, condition was likely to continue for the next 24 hours. The day's temperature fell by about 5 degrees, the maximum recorded being 68 degrees. The rain fall in the city was 5.76 inches.

Vulture Causes Smashup Of Truck

AKOLA, Nov. 18 (PTI): A vulture swooped into the driver's cabin of a passing truck and caused its smashup yesterday with injuries to three persons.

The winged intruder perched on the driver's breast and before flying away had pecked at his lower lip.

As the driver lost all control of steering the truck wobbled on the road and dashed against a roadside tree.

Inter-School Dramatic Competition

The 7th inter-school dramatic competition for the Tehmuras Doongaji Challenge Trophy will be held at the Sunderbai Hall on Sunday the 26th inst. from 10 A.M. Bombay's leading Boys' and Girls' schools will present select scenes both in English and in the vernacular languages. Tickets at the popular price of only Rs 2/8/- and Rs. 1/4/- can be had from Mrs. Nargese Palkhivala, New Petit Mansion, Sleater Road, Bombay or from Mr. K. Panch, A.C.C. Building, Ground Floor, Churchgate and from Wadia Vacha Girls High School, Dadar, also from Mr. K. N. Vakil Sir J. J. School for Boys, near Singer Building, 209 Hornby Road. The entire proceeds from the sale of tickets are earmarked for charitable purposes. Prof. Malkani, Miss Thrity Rustamji of All India Radio, Mr. P. N. Razdan and others will act as judges. Lady Rama Rao will preside.

Indian Congress Talks With Ceylon Premier

COLOMBO, Nov 18 (PTI-Reuter): The Ceylon Prime Minister, Dr. D. S. Senanayake, has agreed to meet representative of the Ceylon Indian Congress for talks to resolve various problems confronting Indians in Ceylon, well-informed Indian sources stated here today.

The talks are to begin on November 20.

According to these sources various problems of the Indian community here, such as citizenship, exchange control, passports and employment are expected to be raised by the Congress at the talks.

ILLICIT IMMIGRATION

A spokesman of the Indian Embassy here told P.T.I. yesterday that the Indian Government was "fully alive" to the problem of illicit emigration from India to Ceylon.

"We are taking stern measures to deal with it", he said adding: "But we are somewhat handicapped by the fact that some of the emigrants sail from the French Indian port of Karaikal over which we have no control."

KILLING ORGY

Ex-Serviceman Uses Machinegun

VINELAND (New Jersey), Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter): A crazy 26-year-old ex-serviceman machine-gunned five people to death in a killing orgy here last night and then fled in a car.

After a state-wide hunt the police reported that they had arrested the man, Earnest Ingenito, who, they said, had wounded at least six other people in the shooting at Pincy Hollow, a farm and scrub pine section in the southern part of New Jersey state.

Among the killed were his father-in-law and mother-in-law.

His wife was one of those injured.

CRASH OF "MALABAR PRINCESS"

Gazdar To Attend Inquiry In Paris

BOMBAY, Nov. 17 (PTI): R.A.C. Gazdar, Operation Manager of the Air-India International, will leave Bombay for Paris on Sunday by air to attend the meeting of the Inquiry Committee appointed to investigate into the crash of "Malabar Princess", an Air-India International Constellation, which took place early this month.

The Committee is likely to have before it accounts of eye witnesses who braved storm and snow to reach the ill-fated plane in the Alps.

Mr. Gazdar will also attend a meeting of the Technical Committee of the International Air Transport Association.

STUDY OF HYDERABAD INDUSTRIES

Lalbhai's Assignment

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 18 (UPI): The Government of India have deputed Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai a prominent industrialist of Bombay, to study and report on the industries of Hyderabad State.

His report, it is understood, will among other things, cover ways and means for the development of industries in the State.

Mr. Kusturbhai Lalbhai, who arrived here yesterday, met the members of Federation of Commerce and industries and the Hyderabad Chamber of Commerce. He will meet various interests connected with the industries, and then submit a detailed report to the Central Government.

AMENDING CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

P. C. C's Recommendations Discussed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18 (UPI): The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee held its second meeting here this morning, and adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow. All members of the Committee including the Congress President, Shri Purushottamdas Tandon, Moulana Azad, Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramayya, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri S. K. Patel, Shri Kala Venkata Rao, and Shri Mohanlal Gautam attended today's meeting.

At today's meeting, the Committee is understood to have discussed, clause by clause, various amendments proposed by the P. C. C.'s in regard to the Congress Constitution, in the light of the Nasik Congress resolution.

The Sub-committee, it is learnt, will prepare a report and place the same before the forthcoming sitting of the Congress Working Committee which is scheduled to meet here on November 22. After the Working Committee considers this report, it will be circulated to the members of the A. I. C. C. A special session of the A I C C is likely to be held sometime in December to discuss the amendments to the Congress Constitution.

Forcelanding

BANGALORE, Nov. 18 (PTI): A twin-engined 'Dove' aircraft of the Indian Air force piloted by Wing Commander Sakhare carrying six IAF officers and two members of the crew including the pilot, forcelanded at Satyamangalam, 50 miles from Coimbatore this morning.

All the eight passengers are reported safe.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Kartik Shud 10 2007
Muslim: Safar 8 1370
Parsi: Khordad 18 1320
Sunrise 6-18 a.m. Cunset 6-0 p.m.
Hightide 08-00, 21-18 Lowtide 01-52, 14-56

Today's Engagements

THE PEOPLE'S ACADEMY AND THE KANNADA WRITERS' ASSOCIATION: Sri Shankar Naryan Samuga to speak on "Future of Yakshagana Art". Cama Orient Institute 10 a.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lectures on "Psychism and Spirituality", Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain 6-15 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Sri Kshitipavan Brahmachariji will speak on "How to realise God", Gowalia Tank Road, 6 p.m.

"C" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: "Voters Day" today for enrolling the names of the persons whose names have been left out from the electoral rolls published by Government. Efforts on mass scale would be made to enrol the names of qualified persons as voters.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION: Talk by Dr. N. S. N. Sastry of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore "Some problems of life relating to men and their psychology" at 6-00 p.m.

PROTEST MEETING: Under the auspices of the Fruit & Vegetable Merchants' Association and other institutions a public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Crawford Market, to protest against the railway authorities' refusal to re-introduce special trains and concession fares for Pandharpur pilgrims.

Acharya P. K. Atre will preside and Dr. J. A. Collaco, S. S. Kavlekar, H. R. Mahajani, S. K. Daundkar and others will address the meeting.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Nov. 19

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Bengali 7-30 a.m., 2-50 p.m., 7-30 English 8 a.m., 1-30 p.m., 6, 9 Gujarati 8-45 a.m., 7-45, 8-15. Hindi 8-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m. Malayalam 7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m. Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. Oriya 7-15 a.m., 1-10 p.m., 7-15, 8-15, p.m. Tamil 7-15 a.m. 2 p.m., 7-15, Telugu 7 a.m., 1-50 p.m. 7 Urdu 9 a.m. 8 p.m.

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-30 Subhashita, 7-35 Bangal smaran, 07-40 Prog., 07-45 K Desai, G songs, 08-15 S Sawkar, bhairav, 11-45 J Bhole, shudh sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 V Shipley, guitar, 13-40 Sunday afternoon with you, 17-30 S Sawakar, bhimpalas, 17-45 K Desai, G songs, 18-10 Shanta Apte, vocal, 18-10 Locals 19-30 Air artists, violin duet, 19-30 J L Ranade, thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 V Shipley, guitor 20-45 Kunjalata Desai, G songs, 21-15 Lalita Venkataram, K music, 21-45 Surprise item, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Unfamiliar arias.

VARIATIONS, 353 m., 08-00 S Shipley, guitar, 08-45 S Sawakar, M pad, 11-00 Film songs. 12-15 J L Ranade, shudh sarang, 13-00 B Patekar, bhavgeet, 13-30 Nari S M songs, 13-50 B Patekar, M pad, 17-30 For children, M. 18-00 S K Abhyankar, bhavgeet, 18-20 For villages in M, and at 18-50 in K, 20-15 J L Ranade, M pad, 20-30 K Kumar, film review, H, 20-45 Letters' replies, 21-00 S Sawkar, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 Shanta Apte, vocal.

BARODA

250 M., 07-55 Pratahsmaran, 08-15 S K Panchaksari, kh.vd., 09-00 Air trio, 09-15 C C Lineswala, G geets, 18-20 As in Ahmedabad, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 S K Panchakschari, kh., 19-15 As in Ahmedabad 19-30 C C Lineswala, pad, 20-00 G geets 20-10 Locals, 20-30 Listeners' choice, 21-15 Air artists, instr variety 21-30 Month's song 21-35 S K Panchakshari kh. vd.

AHMEDABAD

326-1 m., 07-55 Pratahsmaran, 08-45 Prem Parag, 09-00 For children, 18-20 V Parmar, G geets, 18-30 S Sahankari, veena, 18-45 Rajat pat, 19-00 As in Baroda, 19-15 R Pathak's G talk 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 Locals, 20-05 V Parmer, G geets, 20-30 S Sahnakari, veena, 20-45 V Parmar, G geets, 21-15 Tarang, 21-30 As in Baroda.

DEEP DEPRESSION IN BAY OF BENGAL

Widespread Rain Likely In The North

POONA, Nov 18 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 18th November 1950:—

The deep depression in the Bay of Bengal has intensified into a cyclone which is possibly severe and may have an inner core of hurricane winds. It is centred this morning about 170 miles south of Calcutta it may intensify further and moving in a northeasterly direction strike the Sunderbans coast between Coxis Bazar and Barisal in eastern Pakistan to night.

In association with the cyclone, locally very heavy rain has fallen in Orissa and heavy rain in Gangetic West Bengal. Local showers have also occurred in coastal Andhradesa.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal over the region extending from east Rajasthan to Vindhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh.

FORECAST

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING ON 19TH:— Rainfall will be widespread in northeast India and occur at a few stations in coastal Andhradesa and Travancore-Cochin.

Heavy rainfall and gale warning:— Exceptionally heavy rain may occur locally in Gangetic West Bengal and Assam during the next 48 hours. Heavy gales are also likely in the coastal tracts of Gangetic West Bengal specially in the neighbourhood of Saugor island during the next 24 hours.

WEATHER CHART

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from 1st October 1950, and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hours (I.S.T.) on 18th November 1950:—

Baroda 89 52 0 0 minus 2.5 Belgaum 83 60 0 8.4 plus 2.2 Bhopal 89 58 0 0 minus 0.4 BOMBAY 90 72 0 1.4 minus 1.6 Calcutta 75 63 3.3 13.1 plus 7.9 Cherrapunji 69 53 0.4 11.7 minus 10.1 Cochin 84 76 0 18.5 minus 0.3 Colombo 86 74 — 18.4 minus 5.9 Cuttack 74 65 7.7. 10.5 plus 3.8 Darjiling 57 43 0 2.8 minus 3.1 Dehradun 76 52 0 0 minus 1.5 Delhi 79 49 0 0 minus 0.4 Devgad 89 70 0 4.4 — Hyderabad 87 57 0 2.1 minus 1.3 Indore 80 45 0 0.1 minus 1.5 Jacobabad 82 — — — —Jaipur 80 47 0 0 minus 0.5 Jamshedpur 69 66 0.5 1.3 — Karachi 84 65 0 0 minus 0.1.

Nepal Day

Under the auspices of the Socialist Party (Bombay) 'Nepal Day' will be observed today (Sunday) to support the Nepalese struggle.

A procession will be taken out from Kamgar Maidan, Parel at 2-30 p.m. It will wend its way through Suparibaug Road, Mohomadalli Road, Kalbadevi Road Thakurdwar Road Girgaum Road, Opera House and will terminate in a mass meeting at Chowpaty at 6 p.m. The meeting will be addressed by Asoka Mehta, N. G Gore and others.

Tea Stalls On G.I.P. And B. B. Railway

BOMBAY, Nov. 18 (UPI): The Chairman of the Indian Chemical Manufacturer's Association in a Telegraphic communication to the Railway Board of the Government of India, has strongly protested against the reported proposal to replace the existing teastall contractors and caterers on the G. I. P. and B. B. and C: I: Railway by refugees.

They have requested the Railway Board to abandon the proposal in "general public interest".

Shanta Apte On A. I. R.

All India Radio, Bombay, will present Shanta Apte the famous film star in a programme of classical and light music on Sunday (November 19) at 6-10 and 9-45 p.m respectively.

The programme will be heard on 353 41.44 metres and 353 and 61.98 metres.

Marriage took place on Wednesday 15th inst. at 24 Perry Road, Bandra, of Sow. Savithri, daughter of Mr. M. R.Venkataram, Chief Engineer, B.B. & C.I. Railway, to Mr. V. Chidambaram, son of Mr. P. C. Venkatrama Iyer, Dy. Controller Naval Accounts, Bombay. Mr. Chidambaram is in the Indian Administrative Service and is attached to the Income-tax Department. A reception was held in the evening and the party was entertained by Kumari C. V. S. Vasantha who gave selected Bhartia Natyam dances Prominent among those present were Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. S. S. Vasist, Member, Transport, Railway Board, Mr. K. P. Mushran, General Manager, B.B. & C.I. Raiway, Mr. H. P. Hira General Manager, G.I.P. Railway and Pandit P. N. Mubayi, Government Inspector of Railways.

Ex-Policeman As "Pickpocket"

ARREST AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mohanlal Shardarlal, a former police constable attached to the B.B. and C.I. Railway Police, was arrested at the Bombay Central Station platform yesterday on a charge of pickpocketing. Th Railway Police reported that the accussed was caught red-handed while in the act of picking the pocket of a passenger who was about to leave by the Saurashtra Mail.

The sum of Rs. 200, which the suspect is alleged to have taken from the victim's pocket, was recovered from his person by a police constable who apprehended him.

ARMED DACOITY AT GHATKOPAR

Gang Assaults Inmates Of House And Decamps With Booty

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A gang of six dacoits armed with lethal weapons, broke open a house at Rajwadi, Ghatkopar, assaulted the inmates and decamped with two trunks, containing clothes and other valuables worth Rs. 2,000 in the small hours of this morning it is reported.

Lokmal Parsumal, the occupant of the house, his wife and child received injuries in the affray and are being treated in the Sion Municipal Hospital.

It appears that the men arrived at the place between 2 and 3 a.m. in a car. They made their entry into the house by forcibly breaking open the locked door. The inmates of the house, who were fast asleep, woke up hearing the noise, and were suddenly confronted with the intruders, who were armed with sticks, stones and other lethal weapons.

The gang seriously assaulted the inmates of the house, who are reported to have offered resistance.

Though they raised a hue and cry, the dacoits escaped with the booty under cover of darkness before the people of the locality could give chase.

The police have not been able to effect any arrests in this connection so far.

Firm Employee Duped

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An employee of a city firm, who went to the United Commercial Bank, Hornby Road, for certain business transactions, was relieved of Rs. 7,000 by a unidentified person yesterday afternoon

It is stated that Dinshaw Hormusji, the victim, was waiting at the counter of the bank with the money to buy two hundies for the amount, when a boy entered into conversation with him Managing to distract his attention elsewhere, the boy snatched away the money in a twinkling of an eye and disappeared from the place, before he could be apprehended

The Palton Road Police are enquiring into the case.

U.S. RICH IN LITERATURE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Wallace Stegner of Stanford University of the United States addressing a meeting under the auspices of the P.E.N. at Wilson College Hall this evening said that America could boast of rich literature in political philosophy in the 18th century, and in fiction in 19th and 20th century. He said that the vast mass of popular magazines in the United States catered only for those, who were too busy to read serious literature. But, at the same time, he said, America produced serious literature and creative writings. He was of opinion that for true understanding of any country, one must go not so much to politicians and businessmen as to the writers, and artists, who alone reflect the aspirations, beliefs and attitudes of the country.

Mr. Frank Moraes, Editor of the "Times of India", who presided over the meeting, welcomed the eminent literary critic of the United States.

Police Rescue Wailing Girl

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Residents of building No. 80, Sheikh Memon Street, heard shrill screams, wails and howls, from behind the closed doors of one of the residents, yesterday. Not that they were unused to the pitiful wailing of the ten-year-old domestic servant, for according to them, she was beaten every day. But, yesterday, it was worse than usual, and the disgusted neighbours, gathered together, held a hasty conference and rushed to the nearest police station.

A while later, when a police party knocked at the door the girl was still wailing. The door was opened by Shankar Rama Anjain.

He was the master of the house and the person alleged to have been beating up the little girl every now and again.

The tearful girl, who was rescued by the police, was examined at the G.T. Hospital and certified to have sustained fracture of the forarm. She is stated to have sustained injury when she paried a blow which fell on the injured par tof the arm.

The man was arrested by the police, who produced him before Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court.

He was given a fortnight's bail.

Radio Shop Looted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Raja Radios, a shop situated on the Lamington Road was broken open and property collectively valued at Rs. 6,460 was stolen on the night of November 14, Lamington Road Police reported today.

Deoji Mahadeo Powar, Balkrishna Mahadeo Lokhande and three others were produced by the police before Presidency Magistrate J. M. Barot at the Girgaum Court today on a charge of theft.

They were offered bail.

DISASTROUS DAY AT MAHALUXMI

Downpour Wins Chief Event With Ease

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SURPRISES were in store for punters today at Mahaluxmi when the third day's programme was decided. Silver Pylon was the only first favourite to score during the day and his supporters also had to wait anxiously till the objection raised against him was overruled.

Two more objections were raised late in the evening but they also failed to bear fruits.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Downpour by Umidad out of Torrential scored by 1 1/4 length from last year's Derby winner. Mansoor Beg and cut the mile course in the day's attraction in 1 minute and 41 1/5 seconds. The winner who was judiciously ridden by apprentice Devaney chased leader Fair Haven and he had the race in safe-keeping a furlong from home. Rao Saheb Parker's Flight of Fancy, also a forward runner was third and old-timer Namdar who was finishing on was fourth.

DEMONSTRATIONS

Angry crowds demonstrated against Jockey Duffy while he was returning to the unsaddling enclosure on runner-up, Imprudence who was wagered in the first division of the Lucknow Plate at any obtainable price. Cat calls echoed through the enclosures for a while. The gambled filly lay last of the seven runners at midway and Duffy's efforts came far too late I understand that Duffy has been summoned by the stewards and in the interest of the public, they should give him a bit of their mind. Duffy's riding on Pippy, Golden Orb and a couple more favourites during the last Poona season was greatly resented but he was let scot free.

TREBLE POOL

Three tickets only were solved in the treble pool today and each ticket fetched Rs. 23,114. The double pool returned Rs. 568.

The forecast pool which was introduced today was in operation in the last event and it was very popular but the return was poor twenty-seven for a five Rupee investment.

The following are the results:—

THE JUVENILE PLATE—5 Furs.

Mr. E. J. Mashal's VIENNA WOODS 8-7 Gilmore 1
Maharaja of Idar's FULHURST 8-7 Whiteside 2
Rajya Ratna M C. Patel and Mr. R. N. Nazir's CHILKHAT 8-7 Mull Singh 3
Mr. A. H. Wadia's ZAHIR 8-7 B. Duffy 4
Not run: Water Prince, Pigeon Post Gold Star.
Won by: Nk., 1 3/4 length, Nk.
Time: 1 min. 5 3-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 22 and Rs. 25.
Winner trained by: D. Naoshirvan.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE (Div. II)—1 Mile.

Mr. B. A. Thorstenson's SILVER PYLON 9-0 Amir Ahmed 1
M/s. Hamza Ali and W. W. K. Bishop's STARSHELL 9-0 Purtu Singh 2
Mr. N. H. Dhunjibhoy's IMROZ 9-0 P. Khade 3
Mr. L. N. Kapadia's LIBERATOR 9-0 Devaney 4
All ran.
Won by: 3/4 length, 1 1/4 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 44 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 28 and Rs. 14.
Winner trained by: F. Malone.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE (Div. II) —1 Mile.

Mr. T. A. Husein's PROSPERO 8-7 R. Bhosle 1
Mrs. G. E. Paul's MARIE LOUSIE 8-7 Sk. Ahmed 2
M/s. R. O. Valia and H. R. Mehta's PHILSOOPH 8-6 Amir Ahmed 3
Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Mr. R. N. Nazir's STAR SAPHIRE 8-5 Summer Singh 4
Not run: Anant Lakshmi.
Won by: 1 1/4 length, 1/2 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 43 3-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 156. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 64 and Rs. 15.
Winner trained by: V. V. Powar.

THE DELHI PLATE (Div. II)—1 Mile.

Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's STAR OF IRAN 8-7 Pierce 1
Mrs. Clara Hill's WON THOUSAND 7-9 Ghauskhan 2
Mr. M. R. Agarwal's PICK POCKET 8-0 Sk. Lall 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's INDIAN PORT 8-0 Sk. Ahmed 4
Not run: Bright Ribbon, Firdaussi, Titina.
Won by: 1 1/2 length, Hd., 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 44 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 89. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 28 and Rs. 86.
Winner trained by: H. M. Sadiq.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE (Div. I)—1 Mile.

Mrs. A. L. Hutson's GUN DRILL 9-0 Damodar 1
Mr. and Mrs. F. D Wadia's KRISHNAKAMAL 8-11 Shaikh 2
Mr. P. D. Aswani's SAJAN 9-0 S. Chavan 3
Mr. F. A. Irani's ALI JANAB 9-0 Shiba 4
Not run: Paper Crown, All-in-All, Virvikram, Assault, Red Cross Boy, Wolf.
Won by: Nk., 1/2 length, Nk.
Time: 1 min. 45 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 86. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15.
Winner trained by: P. Rylands.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE —1 Mile.

M/s. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's DOWNPOUR 7-2 Devaney 1
Mr. F. M. Potia's MANSOOR BEG 8-11 P. Khade 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's FLIGHT OF FANCY 7-10 Whiteside 3
Mr. K. K. Permanand's NAMDAR 8-5 B. Khalil 4
Not run: Majestic Way, Swing Bridge, Manzoor.
Won by: 1 1/4 length, Hd., 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 41 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 122. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 21 and Rs. 23.
Winner trained by: W. Buckley.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE Div. I)—1 Mile

Mr. P. B. Avasia's HONEY BUNCH 8-0 Gilmore 1
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's IMPRUDENCE 9-2 B. Duffy 2
Mrs. M. C. Patel's RIVIERA 9-2 Mull Singh 3
Mr. V. R. Jadhav's MAKARPURA 8-3 P. Khade 4
Not run: Royal Guard, Rashtrapati, Pick Money, Desert Kid, Just Wait, Princessa, Gold Spa.
Won by: 1 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 43 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 22 and Rs. 13.
Winner trained by: T. Ferguson.

THE DELHI PLATE (Div. I)—1 Mile.

Mr. I. A. G. Moloobhai's AAWAZ 8-6 Amir Ahmed 1
Lady Sherbanoo and Sir Sultan Chinoy's MODESTY II 8-13 Kadam 2
Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk of Bhopel's KAIYANI 8-12 Kheem Singh 3
Mr. Beharilal Dholandas's BANSIWALE 8-8 B. Khalil 4
Not run: Guest of Honour, Steve, Poldo.
Won by: 1 3/4 length, 3 1/2 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 42 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 167. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 27 and Rs. 14.
Winner trained by: Mahomedalli.

THE UJJAIN PLATE—6 Furs.

Lt. Col. J. P. L. Taylor's THE DUKE 8-7 Kheem Singh 1
Mr. J T. Lalvani's INDEPENDENCE 9-0 Shaikh 2
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's MANISHA 8-12 Gilmore 3
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's KHUNDIL 8-12 Antoo 4
Not run: Wahdina.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 13.
Winner trained by: A. L. J. Talib.

THREE CENTURIES IN "TIMES" CRICKET

A. A. Naik Records A Grand Hat-Trick

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three brilliant centuries and one hat-trick —all in the Junior Division—were the highlights of the day in the Times of India Challenge Shield Cricket Tournament.

To A. N. Naik of Construction Employees R. C. went the honours of the day for his magnificent bowling feat of capturing the first hat-trick of the Tournament this year —his match figures were 5 for 28 against Civil Aviation C. C.

105 by P. N. Temkar (Standard Vacuum), unbeaten 102 by S. P. Somaiya (Times of India "B") and unbeaten 101 by P. M. Kateli (Telephone Club) were the excellent batting performances in the remaining first round matches in both the Divisions, which commenced today.

The other fine batting performances were that of S. K. Buloor's 54, N. Kureishi's 73 (batting) M. V. Kolhatkar's 40, V. G. Gupte's 52, P. B. Shirke's 42 (batting), M. H. Kuka's 40 (batting), D. R. Kher's 47, and others.

Several good bowling feats witnessed today were that of Ghadi's 3 for 38, V. V. Joshi's 6 for 10, S. A. Bangera's 3 for 14, A. N. Naik's 5 for 28, B. P. Kadam's 3 for 27, K. M. Rangnekar's 3 for 65, J. Patel's 3 for 51, E. B. Gai's 3 for 50 and others in both Junior as well as Senior Divisions.

All the matches will be continued tomorrow starting at 10-30 a.m.

The following were scores of all the matches.

SENIOR DIVISION

Greater Bombay Police Club vs. Bank of India Cricket Club on Grant Medical College Gymkhana Ground at the Kennedy Sea-Face.

BANK OF INDIA C.C.:— D. R. 19, V. G. Gupta (Capt.) 52, Y. Angalia 38, R. N. Bharucha 28, D. H. Wadia 13, B. J. Gowadia batting 16, D. F. Bhada batting 0, rest to bat, Extras 16, TOTAL: 183 for five wickets.

Bowling Analysis:— G. M. Guard 14-4-38-0, C. Dias 7-2-18-0, B. P. Kadam 11-1-27-3, C. Bhesadia 14-4-32-1, R. N. Temkar 10-2-33-1, J. J. Jameson 4-0-18-0.

Hardcastle and Waud Sports Club vs. Customs Athletic Club on Plot No. 9 at Cross Maidan.

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB:— A. Athaide 8, V. G. Mhapankar 18, Lala Gulab 10, S. V. Palwankar 16, G. P. Bhuwad 16, Lynn (Capt) 14, P. B. Shirke batting 42, M. H. Kaku batting 40, rest tto bat, Extras 6, TOTAL: 169 for six wickets.

Bowling Analysis:— K. M. Rangnekar 23-2-65-3, Raman Patel 4-0-7-0, N. A. Bhandarkar 5-0-15-0, J. Patel 18-5-51-3, M. S. Patil 3-0-12-0, A. S. Balgie 2-0-13-0.

Associated Cement Co.'s Ltd. Sports Club vs Bombay Mutual Sports Club on Parsee Gymkhana Ground at the Kennedy sea-face.

BOMBAY MUTUAL S. C.:— S. K. Chawan 11, T. S. Borkar 12, S. B. Mayekar 20, S. L. Patil (Capt.) batting 36, R. V. Rege 7, D. R. Kher 47, V. P. Sabnis 1, B. S. Mahajan batting 15, rest to bat, Extras 0, TOTAL: 149 for six wickets.

Bowling Analysis: — E. B. Gai 27-10-50-3, J. V. D'Souza 12-2-32-1, Bal Kadbet 17-3-50-1, M. K. Mantri 4-0-17-0.

JUNIOR DIVISION

Dhanraj Mills Sports Club vs. Metal Box Sports Club on Dadar Parsi Colony Sporting Club Ground at Matunga. ... ...

METAL BOX S. C.:— C. Ottir 6, B. Gonsalves 47, S. K. Buloor 54, E. G. Bilimoria 6, R. D. Modi 16, E. B. Master 0, H. Parelkar batting 8, rest to bat, Extras 4, TOTAL: for six wickets.

Bowling Analysis:— P. V. Shirshekar 3-0-22-1, S. Bhickaji 16-2-41-1, Ghadhi 15-2-28-3.

Mahinda & Mahindra Ltd., Sports Club Vs. City Bank Cricket Club on Plot No. 7 at Cross Maidan.

MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LTD., S.C.:— M. Fernandes 23, N. Kureishi batting 73, A. Gonsalves batting 16, rest to bat, Extras 11, TOTAL: 123 for one wicket.

Bowling Analysis:— E. S. Narielwalla 12-4-28-0, M. S. Shetty 9-4-27-0, S. M. Shirali 9-3-21-0; M. H. Shah 5-2-12-0, G. A. Hemmady 4-1-20-0; S. V. Shetty 1-0-4-0.

Newcord Sports Club Vs. Secretariat & Allied Office Sports Club on Plot No. 3 at Cross Maidan.

NEWCORD SPORTS CLUB:— E. J. Bicu 8, S. A. Bangera 13, D. N. Ghalmers 1, A. V. Remedious 0, D. D. Silver 6, T. J. Buddle 0, E. Fernandes not out 0. S. K. Jani 3, N. K. Suvarna 1, S. Gonsalves 0, S. D'Lima 0, Extras 5, TOTAL: 37.

Bowling Analysis:— V. V. Joshi 7.4-2-10-6; Adur 10-4-13-2; Angarlekar 4-1-5-0; Damanaskar 1-0-4-0.

SECRETARIAT & ALLIED OFFICE S.C.:— S. V. Kadri 0, Antarker 5, Damanaskar 0, Lokhande 13, V. V. Joshi 7, Adur batting 4, Surti batting 1, rest to bat, Extras 5, TOTAL: 35 for five wickets.

Times of India Sports Club "B" Vs. G. E. C. (Bombay) Sports Club on Plot No. 19 at Azad Maidan.

TIMES OF INDIA S.C. "B":— F. Mehomed 31, S. P. Somaiya batting 102, F. Karai batting 41, rest to bat Extras 14, TOTAL: 188 for one wicket.

Bowling Analysis:— N. D. Patel 8-1-32-0; F. D'Mello 13-2-35-0; Khadiwala 7-0-22-0; N. S. Wadia 9-2-28-0; Adhikari 10-1-36-1; A. Creado 4-0-18-0; Handricks 3-2-3-0.

Civil Aviation Cricket Club vs. Construction Employees Recreation Club on Plot No. 4 at Lloyds Recreation Ground.

CIVIL AVIATION C. C.:— G. S. Venkat 25, D. P. Santanam 0 R. Rangachari 4, M. V. Kolhatkar (Capt.) 40, K. C. Pal 2 V. N. V. Rao 17, M. S. Hamchandran 5, C. J. Joyce 31 G. N. Lokre not-out 3, S. Manickam 0, Hary Sequeira 0, Extras 9, TOTAL: 136

Standard Vacuum Sports Club vs. Hind Cycles Sports Club on Sydenham College Gymkhana Ground at the Oval.

STANDARD VACUUM S. C.:— P. N. Temkar 105 K. S. Rangraj 18, G. B. Bhatt batting 39, F. F. Richardson batting 0, rest to bat, Extras 17, TOTAL: 179 for two wickets

Caltex Sports Club vs. Telephone Club Plot No 8 at Cross Maidan.

TELEPHONE CLUB:— N. A. Shenoy 9, D. M Koli 41, P. S. Maben 0, P. D'Souza 58, P M. Kateli batting 101 V. R. Rangnekar batting 0, rest to bat Extras 4 TOTAL: 213 for four wickets.

Pick Of The Performances

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Times Shield Cricket Tournament has provided some exhilarating cricket. Here are some of the batting and bowling performances that need more than a casual glance:—

BATTING

105 runs by P. N. Temkar (Standard Vacuum) against Hind cycles.

102 runs by S. P. Somaiya (batting) (Times of India "B") against G.E.C. (Bombay)

101 runs by P. M. Kateli (batting) (Telephone Club) against Caltex.

73 runs by N. Kureishi (batting) (Mahindra and Mahindra) against National City Bank.

58 runs by P. D'Souza (Telephone Club) against Caltex.

54 runs by S. K. Buloor (Metal Box) against Dhanraj Mills.

52 runs by V. G. Gupte Bank of India) against Greater Bombay Police.

BOWLING

6 for 10—by V. V. Joshi (Secretariat and Allied office S. C.) against Newcord S.C.

5 for 28—by A. N. Naik (Construction Employees C.C.) against Civil Aviation C.C.

Commonwealth's Lightning 300 For 3 Wkts. In 4 Hours

AMES PLAYS A MASTERLY INNINGS OF 92 RUNS

POONA, Nov. 18 (P.T.I.)

THE Commonwealth team after dismissing Raja of Jath's XI for 264, thrashed the home attack for nearly four hours to rattle up 300 runs for the loss of only three wickets at the end of the second day's play today.

Leslie Ames, their skipper and former England wicket-keeper batsman, made a glorious come-back to form on the eve of the second "test" starting in Bombay on December 1.

Ames, who had been suffering from Lumbago and stomach trouble, had stood down in eight of the ten matches played previously, including the Delhi "test". In his first match against Bombay's, Cricket Club of India, he was out to the first ball he received from Ramchand. He made his next appearance against the Services at Dehra Dun and made only ten and five.

Except for some anxious moments early in his innings against the leg spinners, Sadhashiv Shinde and Dhanavade, Ames played like a master, scoring freely on either side of the wicket with well placed shots. He scored most of his 92 with cover and off drives and square cuts. He reached the 70 mark 40 minutes faster than Laurie Fishlock. His score included ten hits to the ropes.

The Raja of Jath's eleven, resuming their first innings at the overnight total of 235 for seven, lost their remaining three wickets for the addition of only 29 runs in just over three quarters of an hour's play. Fred Ridgway, the rightarm fast medium swing bowlers, claimed two, including that of Vijay Hazare, in five overs for 22 runs.

Lefthander Laurie Fishlock and Harold Gimblett opened the visitors' innings in a stormy fashion scoring 45 in half an hour when Gimblett, who had scored an aggressive 30, was out.

Fishlock and Ames then flogged the home bowlers for nearly two hours to add 165 to the next wicket when Ames started to hit out and was caught. Ames was definitely unlucky to miss his century by only 8 runs.

Fishlock who had three lives—first one when he was only two and Frankie Worrell then played till a couple of minutes from close, adding ninety runs when Fishlock was out, also like Ames, off an attempted hit. He scored his first century—123 runs—which included a dozen fours.

SCORE BOARD

RAJA OF JATH'S XI (1st Innings)

Rege b Tribe	67
Barve b Dooland	8
Nimbalkar b Ramadhin	0
Sohoni l.b.w. Worrell	82
Hazare b Ridgway	71
Chabukswar b Worrell	0
Raja of Jath c Barlow b Ridgway	3
Gokhale l.b.w. Worrell	8
Datar b Ridgway	7
Shinde l.b.w. Tribe	7
Dhanvade not out	3
Extras	13
Total	264

COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)

L. B. Fishlock c Gokhale b Rege	123
H. Gimblett c Gokhale b Sohoni	30
Les Ames c Datar b Rege	92
F. M. Worrell not out	43
Extras	12
Total (for three wickets)	300

Fall of wickets: 1/45, 2/210 and 3/300.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
S. W. Sohoni	12	0	60	1
V. S. Hazare	7	0	29	0
Y. N. Gokhale	11	2	46	
S. D. Dhanavade	12	1	39	0
B. B. Nimbalkar	4	0	23	0
S. G. Shinde	14	2	56	0
M. R. Rege	7.2	0	30	2
Raja of Jath	1	0	5	0

MOTIRAM CUP BADMINTON FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The final of the Motiram Cup Badminton Tournament run on Thomas Cup Lines ended in four matches being shared by A. S. D'Mello's side and Pittie's side at the Nowrosji Saklatwalla Courts this evening.

D'Mello's side gained a lead through India's Stalwart Dawinder Mohan who beat C. K. Menon of Pittie's 15-5, 15-9; then Henry Ferreira put Pittie's on level terms beating P.M. Natekar 15-2, 15-1.

The Men's Doubles failed to bring about a result as again matches were shared. Dawinder Mohan in partnership with Dattu Mugwe beat Henry Ferreira and Burjor Shroff, but A. V. Ullal and C. K. Menon neutralized by beating M. P. Desai and P. M. Jhaveri. The scores in the former match were 18-14, 15-9, while in the last match 15-6, 17-14. The deciding match will be played on Sunday evening.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

3-45 p.m. Dockyard "A" vs. City "A"

4-45 p.m. Lusitanians "A" vs G.I.P. Railway "A" (Senior Division).

CRICKET

11 a.m. Times Shield Cricket.

MILLER OUT FOR A 'DUCK'

Sheffield Shield Cricket

MELBOURNE, Nov. 18. (PTI-Reuter): After scoring 616 runs for an average of 308 this season, Keith Miller, leading Australian all-rounder, was dismissed today for a "duck".

He was playing for New South Wales, the Sheffield Shied holders, against Victoria who, after carrying their first innings total to 374, dismissed four New South Wales batsmen for 75 runs.

Rain caused stumps to be drawn more than an hour early. Lindsay Hassett, Australia's probable test captain, was out for 179, after adding 8 to his overnight score.

Fred Johnston, a leg-break bowler who was so successful against M.C.C. took six Victorian wickets for 100 Fast bowler Ray Lindwall took the other four for 6.

Sam Loxton, on trial for his place in the test team, followed up his fine batting up yesterday by taking three of today's four New South Wales wickes at a cost of only 16 runs.

Loxton had an inspired spell of three overs in which he dismissed Miller, leg before to the fourth ball he received, Morris and Burke at a personal cost of six runs.

It is Loxton's match so far and his fine all round form enhanced his test prospects at a time when critics were saying he might fail to get into the first test team which it is expected will be announced on Tuesday.

'VARSITY ATHLETICS ON DECEMBER 20, 21 And 22

MADRAS, Nov 18. (PTI)

The All India Inter-University Athletics Championships will be held in Allahabad on December 20, 21, and 22 this year it is learnt here.

Alongside of this, it is understood, the organisers are making arrangements to conduct for the first time in India an athletic meet for women competitors for the universities. It is unlikely that Madras will compete in this meet.

Boys' Own Club Beat Navy

B.P.H.A. LEAGUE COMMENCES

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

THE HANDFUL OF HOCKEY SPECTATORS AT THE COOPERAGE ON THE OPENING DAY OF THE SEASON WERE RATHER SURPRISED TO SEE THAT THE STANDARD OF HOCKEY SERVED UP THIS EVENING, ESPECIALLY BEING THE BEGINNING OF THE SEASON, WAS QUITE GOOD, KEEN MATCHES WERE PROVIDED IN BOTH THE FIRST DIVISION GAMES PLAYED, WHEN LUSITANIAN'S "B" BEAT GOAN SPORTS "B" BY FOUR GOALS TO ONE AND LATER, BOYS OWN CLUB ACCOUNTED FOR THE INDIAN NAVY BY THE ODD GOAL IN THREE.

Indian Navy have yet to find a footing on the Cooperage, but they were robust, while their opponents possessed dash and speed and combined well. The Navy had first wingers, but they were unable to receive sufficient response from their inners. The rival defences were more in the picture.

Boys Own Club opened their account in the second period through Joe Fonseca and followed up with Henry Pires netting their second goal. The Navy reduced the margin through Srinivasam.

The teams were:—

BOYS OWN CLUB:— Dawlay, J. Rodrigues, George Fernandes, Wilfred Bresford, Joe D'Souza, Nick D'Souza, Alex D'Souza, Angelus Samuel, Joe Fonseca, Henry Pires.

INDIAN NAVY:— Hynthes, V. Singh, R. Singh, Howse, Subramaniam, K. Lall, Lall Chibber, Srinivasan, Walker, Pereira.

LUSIS "B" IMPRESS

Lusitanian "B" have started their season well. They fought hard initially against Goan Sports "B", but were unable to keep up their defence for long. They succumbed by four goals to one.

The match was run off at quite a fast pace, mostly because the gound seemed to be hard Lusitanian's were the first to score through Nelson D'Souza but before the weather Domnic Vaz drew level for the Goans. Thereafter Lusis were on top and A. Barretto scored twice more and A. Abrew put the finishing touches.

The teams were:—

LUSITANIAN'S "B":— Austin Coutinho, Cyril D'Cunha, Connie D'Souza, Ossie Alves, N. D'Souza, M. Abreu, Nelson D'Souza, A. Barretto, Cyril D'Souza, J. Barboza

GOAN SPORTS "B":— Joachim Rebello, German D'Souza, Raal Fortes, Diogo Pereira, Teddy D'Silva Joseph Coutinho, Simon Alvares, Felix Fernandes, Domnic Vaz, Cecil D'Costa, Idad Alfonsa.

M.C.C. MORALLY BEATEN

NEW CASTLE, (New South Wales) Nov. 18. (PTI-Reuter): The M.C.C. were morally defeated in their two-day match against a New South Wales district eleven here today, the home side scoring 169 to 142 on the only day of play owing to rain.

In the pressbox the Australians were given the match by 27 runs, though the M.C.C. manager, Brigadier M. A. Sheen said it was a draw.

The rules of cricket state that in a one day match the match is won by the side that leads on the first innings unless the game is played out. As the first day of play in this match scheduled for two days was washed out by rain it became, at least in the eyes of the press, a one-day game.

The M.C.C. team has not been beaten hitherto on the tour.

The final score followed a complete batting collapse, apart from the 71 of John Dewes, after the M.C.C. had bowled and fielded well in the District team's innings.

The soft pitch took a fair amount of spin, but it could not be said to be really difficult.

Only Dewes, in a lesser degree Reg Simpson, showed batting form for the tourists, though Freddie Borwn, with Dewes, promised a recovery after four wickets had fallen for thirty-seven. Together they brought the score to 81, but then the collapse continued.

J. Bull, a grade cricketer in Sydney last season, came out with the excellent figures of six wickets for 24 runs in 13.2 overs.

An attractive knock of 69 by R. Bertlie laid the basis of the District Eleven's innings after Brown had sent them in to bat first. Eric Hollies took three wickets in one over without conceding a run and finished with figures of five for 39, while Bob Berry took four for 45.

SCORE BOARD

NEW SOUTH WALES COUNTRY DISTRICTS (First Innings:) R. Berttie c Sheppard b Hollies 69; Wood c Brown b Hollies 14; K. Hill c Close b Hollies 0; M. Hinman c Parkhouse b Hollies 0; R. McDonald c and b Brown 9; J. Mannix c Warr b Berry 18; R. Harvey st. Evans b Berry 15; O. Lambert b Berry 0; J. Bull c Berry b Hollies 1; W. Pickles c Parkhouse b Berry 17; R. Roxby not out 20; Extras 6 Total 169.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Warr 3-0-17-0; Bedser 6-0-23-0; Hollies 16-3-39-5; Berry 9.5-1-45-4; Brown 4-1-25-1; Close 3-1-14-0.

M.C.C. (First Innings): R. Simpson c Mannix b Bull 23; D. Sheppard c and b Bull 4; G. Parkhouse lbw Bull 0; J. Dewes c Roxby b Bull 71; D. Close lbw Hinman 2! F. R. Brown b Roxby 17; P. C. Evans c Hinman b Bull 4; A. V. Bedser b Pickles 1; J. Warr b Pickles 5; R. Berry not out 2; C. Hollies c Berttie b Bull 8; Extras 5; Total 142.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— Pickles 13-2-36-2; Bull 13-25-24-6; Hinman 8-2-30-1; Hill 7-4-16-0; Roxby 6-1-29-1.

'VARSITY VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT

MADRAS Nov. 18. (PTI).

The All India Final of the Inter-University Volley Ball Tournament will be held in Allahabad on Nov. 24.

Madras University who had already reached the South Zone Final will leave for Allahabad on November 21.

SIR J.J.P.B. INSTITUTION'S CENTENARY (SPECIAL) SHOW FOR EX-STUDENTS.

For the benefit of the ex-students of all the schools of the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, a Special Show will be held on Thursday, 23rd November, 1950, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty, when the pupils of the School will go through an entertaining programme.

Tickets for the reservation of seats at this Show can be purchased from the Booking Office established on the ground floor of the Fort School Building (209, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

The Booking Office will be open on the following days at the following times::—

Sunday, Nov. 19 from 12 to 6 p.m.
Monday, Nov. 20 from 10-30 to 6 p.m.
Tuesday, Nov. 21 from 10-30 to 1-30 p.m.
Wednesday, Nov. 22 from 10-30 to 6 p.m.

Tickets at Rs. 4-4-0; Rs. 3-12-0; Rs. 2-10-0 and Re. 1-5-0.

(Sd.) RUSTOMJI B. GANDHI,
Secretary.
Bombay, November 18, 1950. Sir J. J. P. B. Institution.

The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, shaking hands with H. E. Dr. Kurt Enderl Austrian Charge d'Affaires-designate, when the latter called on him in New Delhi on Friday.

Be Prepared To Meet Threat To Freedom

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S CALL TO NATION

Criticises Merchants For Anti-Social Activities

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18 (P.T.I.).

MR. PURSHOTAMDAS TANDON, the Congress President, said here today that in the event of a world war, India would side with the United Nations, because "we are committed to U.N. principles".

The Congress President said that with the invasion of Tibet by China and the participation of Chinese troops in Korea, the fear of a world war breaking out had deepened.

"World war is not inevitable, but there is every possibility of its breaking out with the way the world events are progressing today", he added.

Mr. Tandon, who was speaking at a reception accorded him by the citizens of Delhi, warned them that India faced fresh dangers and exhorted the people to "be prepared" to meet any threat to the country's freedom.

People might have to undergo greater sacrifices in the defence of freedom in the future than were borne by them during freedoms battle, he said.

CHINA'S POLICY CRITICISED

Referring to the invasion of Tibet by Chinese troops, Mr. Tandon said that he did not approve of it. The Chinese case for admission to the United Nations was fully supported by India. But the latest action of China had created a new situation. It was a "bad move" on China's part, as the Tibetan question could be solved peacefully.

In a passing reference to controls, Mr. Tandon reiterated his view that controls, except in case of essential supplies like foodgrains, should be dispensed with, as they had given rise to blackmarketing and other social evils.

"The whole fabric of our ethical standards has been damaged by controls. If they continue, a further fall in these standards will become inevitable".

Controls on commodities like sugar, he said, should be immediately removed. If sugar was in short supply, people could do without it. Nobody would suffer in any respect for want of sugar. He severely criticised the licensing of Kolhus (indigenous sugarcane crushers) in villages in certain zones near the sugar factories. It was an inroad into the traditionally fundamental rights of villagers to manufacture "gur"

WARNING TO BUSINESSMEN

Mr. Tandon deprecated the tendency among the majority of the business community to amass wealth by "fair means or foul" and said that in "Manu Smriti", accumulation of wealth was considered a sin.

"Money has become the god of these people", he added.

In conclusion, Mr. Tandon asked the people not to criticise the Government without rhyme or reason, but to understand the real difficulties faced by them.

Earlier, an address of welcome was presented to the Congress President by Delhi citizens.

They Keep All Guessing

NEW ROCHELLE (New York State) November 18. (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, and the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Mohammed Roem, conferred privately for about 40 minutes last night during a reception given here in the latter's honour by Doctor L. N. Palar, Indonesia's delegate to the United Nations.

The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, M. Jacob Malik, also joined them in the talk. The subject of their conversations was not known.

Poona Records Shock

POONA, Nov. 18: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin with epicentre about 1,450 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the meteorological office, Poona at 3-36 a.m. (I.S.T.) today.

GHAFFAR KHAN SERIOUSLY ILL

Treatment To Be Given In Lahore Hospital

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18 (PTI). KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN, the Frontier leader, is seriously ill in Montgomery jail, West Pakistan, it is learned here.

Badshah Khan, as he is affectionately called, had been a critic of the Pakistan Government's policy.

The Red Shirt leader was arrested and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in 1948, under regulations applicable to the North-west Frontier Province of the undivided India.

According to information available in Delhi, it is understood that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan will be removed to the Mayo Hospital in Lahore for treatment.

Collazo Pleads Not Guilty

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Oscar Collazo, accused of two capital crimes for his alleged part in attempting to assassinate President Truman recently, pleaded not guilty when he was arraigned in a United States District Court here yesterday.

District Attorney, George M. Fay said the prosecution insisted that the Government was entitled to a speedy trial.

Collazo's chief lawyer argued against rushing him to trial. Judge Schweinhaut fixed no trial date but said he did not believe the case should be delayed until February 15, as Collazo's lawyer suggested.

BLOW TO BRITAIN'S HEALTH SCHEME

BLACKPOOL (Lancashire), Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Eighty-two of the 85 doctors in Blackpool and nearby districts announced last night they were resigning from Britain's state-run health service.

They were the first big group of doctors to carry out the threat of quitting the service made earlier this year by leaders of the British Medical Association.

The doctors are not satisfied with the way in which they are paid by the Government for tending patients under the nation-wide health scheme.

JAI PRAKASH WARNS

ROSE (MORADABAD), Nov. 18. Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, said here today that if the Government of India did not settle the major demands of railwaymen which still remained outstanding "a general strike on the railways seems to be inevitable."

LONDON Nov. 18 (PTI): A direct radio telephone service between India, Malaya, Australia and Africa may be possible within two years, Mr. E. R. Kantebet, General Manager of the Government of India Overseas Communications, forecast in London.

At present radio phone calls from India to neighbouring countries go via London, in some cases trebling the distance.

Food Minister's Protest To Pt. Nehru

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18, (UPI).

MR. K. M. Munshi, Central Minister for food and Agriculture, is understood to have addressed a letter to the Prime Minister expressing his resentment over Pt. Nehru's announcement in Parliament yesterday that he (the Prime Minister) was willing to enquire into Mr. Tyagi's allegation that there had been some bungling in the sugar transaction by the Agriculture Ministry.

This announcement by the Prime Minister, it may be recalled, had been preceded by a categorical rejection of the demand for an enquiry by the Food Minister. Mr. Tyagi's allegation was that the sugar transaction had been conducted by the Central Ministry for Agriculture in a manner which had resulted in a loss of over a crore of rupees to the national exchequer.

U.P.I. understands that Mr. Munshi has pointed out in the letter that the Prime Minister's announcement, under the circumstances it was made, was more or less tantamount to "want of confidence in the Food Minister."

Rana's Forces Recover Lost Ground

BUT NEPAL CONGRESS CAPTURES A TOWN

Foreign Correspondents Safe At Khatmandu

BIRGANJ, Nov. 18, (PTI).

NEPAL State troops, engaged in fierce fighting in the Birganj sector, today not only recovered their last night's three-mile retreat, but advanced a thousand yards on the Parwanipur bridge, and the fight for the bridge was expected tonight, wires Wilfred Lazarus, P.T.I. correspondent.

In the eastern sector, a 1000 strong Nepal State force was rushing down from the capital towards the towns of Biratnagar, Dhankuta and Bhojpur. Nepali Congress circles in Biratnagar said the arrival of the troops at these places would doubtless impede a new insurgent assault on Birantnagar and also theaten their position in the occupied areas.

Three generals of the Nepal State Army—Ikram Shumsher, Nir Sumsher and Sant Shumsher—were reported to have arrived at Amlekhganj to direct operations in the Birganj sector, where the insurgents had early today regrouped to meet an expected counter-attack from the State troops from Jitpur, twelve miles north of Birganj.

CONGRESS SUCCESS

Nepali Congress reports reaching Raxaul today said the insurgents had captured Jhijha Thana, a mile and a half west of Khajuri Thana, which had fallen to the insurgents on Thursday. The reports said the insurgents were marching towards Janakpur, 16 miles north of Khajuri and traditionally regarded as the birthplace of Sita, the conort of Sri Rama.

Khajuri, with a population of, 10,000 is the headquarters of the Nepal Government railway running between Jayanagar and Janakpur. The few State troops and policemen guarding Khajuri had been overwhelmed by the insurgents and disarmed before the town was captured, according to the Nepali Congress sources.

P.T.I. correspondent at Raxaul, A. K. Hasan, reported today that the train service between Raxaul and Birganj, which had been interrupted after the outbreak of hostilities in the area a week ago, were resumed on Thursday evening. A railway official told the correspondent that the railway authorities were experiencing no difficulty in running the service. No trains were now running beyond Birganj, but a light pilot engine was sent up to Parwanipur on Thursday, before the shooting started there. The northern terminus of the Birganj Railway is Amlekhganj, which has remained in the hands of the State Government.

'RICE BOWL' BATTLE

In the Western sector, where the insurgents had planned to cut off the rich "rice bowl" from Khatmandu, a topranking Nepali Congress leader said their forces were consolidating their positions. In this Makhand area, the Napali Congress claims to control three hundred villages, including Kapilavastu, birthplace of Lord Buddha.

The Nepali Congress leader said in this sector the project attack on the key business centre of Hairawa, headquarters of Butwal district "might be delayed". The Nepali Congress forces would first strike "any time" at three points—Bahadurganj, Banke Bardia (near Nepalganj) and Khailari Kanghanpur, the extreme west point of the Nepalese border near Pilbhit district of Uttar Pradesh.

"It is difficult for the Nepalese Government to send their troops to this far off and isolated place" the Nepali Congress leader said. He added: "The people in this area are politically conscious to a much greater degree compared to other places in Western Nepal, and the place will, therefore, form

(Continued on Page 19)

FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH

Lhasa Back On The Air

KALIMPONG, Nov. 18 (PTI): Mr. Reginald Fox, wireless officer, Lhasa, who recently came to India for medical treatment, has just arrived back at Lhasa and regular daily broadcasting in Tibetan, English and Chinese from Lhasa has begun. The broadcast is transmitted on 41 metres (7,200 kilocycles) at 18.40 hours in the evening.

According to a reuort, Dalai Lama was invested with full State rights yesterday at a large attended ceremony.

Dalai Lama's Advisers

KALIMPONG, Nov. 18. (PTI): The sixteen-year-old Dalai Lama has taken over full powers as head of the State, and had selected as his adviser Sawong Lama, the senior-most monk Minister in the Kashag (Tibetan Cabinet) and President of the Tsongdu (National Assembly of Tibet), usually well informed sources said here today.

These sources said they had no information when this assumption of office would be celebrated formally with traditional Tibetan ceremonies.

Moscow Finger In Tibetan Pie

LONDON, Nov. 18, (UPI): A Russian expedition is accompanying the Chinese Army in Tibet to study mineral sources according to a report received here. It is led by Professor Grigoriev, a Moscow geologist.

DOCTORATE FOR NANDLAL BOSE

BANARAS, Nov. 18 (PTI): Banaras Hindu University will confer Honorary Doctorate of Literature on the famous artist, Nand Lal Bose of Shantiniketan, at the time of its annual convocation on November 20.

Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of Poona University will deliver the convocation address.

RIVER SWALLOWS UP HOLY 'KUND'

GAUHATI, November 18 (PTI): Parasuram Kund, a holy spot for the Hindus, attracting hundreds of pilgrims every year, has now gone under the river and the Lohit is flowing over it, according to an authoritative report received here today.

Mr. L. Sharma, Political Officer of the Mishmi Hills district, quoting an eye-witness' report from a Sadhu of Parasuram Kund who spent fifty years at this place of pilgrimage, says that there is no trace of the Kund at all. The pilgrims rest houses were washed away. The Kund is gone for ever. The Kund stood the earthquake shocks well, but disaster fell on it during the flood of the Lohit on October 14.

U.N. Advance In Korea

WASHINGTON PLAN FOR BUFFER STATE

TOKYO, Nov. 18, (PTI-Reuter).

UNITED Nations forces advanced along the whole 200-mile-long North Korean front today, meeting practically no resistence.

A spokesman at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters declared tonight that the Communists were "giving way on all sectors". But he emphasised that it could not be called a "general withdrawal'.

The apparent Communist reluctance to join battle with the slowly advancing Allied troops has become a major "Chinese puzzle" which senior American staff officers here frankly admit has so far baffled them."

"The Communists are pulling back and I would describe their action as a series of withdrawals along the whole front" the spokesman said.

SANGNI TAKEN

Elements of the American Seventh Division today captured Sangni, 26 miles from the Manchurian border, and 40 miles north-east of the Fusen reservoir. The town is near the 41st parallel.

The American met only light and scattered resistance. Earlier an Eighth Army spokesman said advance patrols were even closer to the border.

In the north-east sector, the bridgehead across the Chongchon river continued to expand.

Routine patrols along the entire sector of the American first corps failed to make contact with the Communists except Tongean about 27 miles inland. There Communists were fighting a delaying action north of the important Tokchon-Kunuri road.

COMMONWEALTH PUSH

British Commonwealth troops pushed ahead three thousand yards over difficult mountain country north of Pakchon, while elements of the American Twenty-Fouth Division on their right flank advanced two miles.

About 25 miles further east, American First Cavalry Division troops patrolling forward in the Yongbyon sector, reconnoitred over four miles in front of their positions but found no Communists.

Despite poor weather early today by mid-afternoon American fighter bombers had completed nearly one hundred sorties around Tokchon, where they strafed Communist troops, and buildings believed to be holding ammunition, supplies and vehicles.

NO WAR ON MANCHURIA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter): United Nations' forces will continue their drive towards the Manchurian frontier until some diplomatic arrangement is reached between China and the United Nations on the Yalu river area, United States officials said here today.

But the drive would stop at the border, they added. United Nations forces had no intention of carrying the war into Manchuria.

BUFFER STATE PLAN

According to present plans, Britain, or some other United Nations member that recognised the Chinese Communist Government, would discuss a plan for a "buffer state" along the frontier with Chinese Communist dele-

(Continued on Page 19)

WAR DAMAGE IN SOUTH KOREA

SEOUL, Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Total war damage done to South Korea is estimated by the Government here at about 367,216,495 dollars. This includes the value of 264,550 houses completely destroyed and 325,850 badly damaged, it was stated.

More than one hundred thousand workers are now clearing away the rubble from the streets of Seoul.

After almost six weeks of work they have so far cleared away less than half of the debris. It is estimated it will take another two months to clear up the capital.

WARSAW OVATION TO VALLATHOL

WARSAW, Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter): The second World Peace Congress hushed into a ten-minute silence here yesterday as the 75-year old Malabar poet Vallathol Narayana Menon mounted the rostrum and recited his "poem of peace" in Malayalam.

A member of the Presidium of the Congress, Vallathol was visibly overcome by the immense ovation as delegates rose to their feet to cheer.

MANN DECLINES IT WITH THANKS

World Peace Congress Episode

CALIFORNIA, Nov. 18.

DR. Thomas Mann, the German-born author, now naturalised American, elected to the Presidium of the Warsaw World Peace Congress, today denied categorically that he was identified in any way with the Congress.

Dr. Mann, said here through his daughter Erika:

"I herewith deny categorically that I am in any way to be identified with the second world peace conference presently convening in Warsaw. I read that I was chosen for the presidium. If this be true I was elected without my knowledge.

"Nor did I ever send a message to Warsaw. The letter to Paris which notified Professor Joliot-Curie of my inability to participate at all contains an expression of my regard for and sympathy with his efforts in the service of world peace. But it also conveyed my determination to serve this cause on my own and not in conjunction with any foreign group whose propaganda was liable to damage rather than help the idea of peace in this country.

Dr. Atal's Charge

WARSAW, Nov. 18. (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Madan Atal, Leader of the Indian Delegation, told the World Peace Congress here today that the British Government did not want the Congress to meet at Sheffield, as it would have "spoiled their game and that of their senior partner, America".

Dr. Madan, who is president of the All-India "Hands Off Korea Committee" said Britain and the United States were "out for world domination".

"They want war to achieve their objective. The Peace Congress would have opened the eyes of their people to the realities of the situation, and as a result, they would have compelled their government to change to a path of peace. This would have been fatal to the purpose of the monopoly capitalists of America and their British hangers-on, and so the Congress had to be sabotaged".

Warlord For Indo-China

FRENCH CABINET'S DECISION

PARIS, November 18 (PTI-Reuter): The French Council of Ministers gave full responsibility of directing the policy in Indo-China and taking the necessary defence measures to M. Jean Letourneau, Minister for Associated States.

The Council approved instructions given to the French High Commissioner in Indo-China Leon Pignon to guarantee protection to Tongking.

Landing Craft Arrive

SAIGON, Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Six landing craft—the first ships for Indo-China under the American military aid programme—arrived here today escorted by the landing ship 'La France.'

They will be used to support landing operations by light naval commando units in liaison with land troops. Each ship carries a 76-millimetre machine-guns.

The landing craft draw so little water that they can navigate shallow rivers, notably in the Red river and Mekong delta—both vital strategic areas involving Hanoi in the north and Saigon in the south.

Dr. Naresh C. Sen Gupta (Left) of Calcutta talking with Dr. Luther Evans, U. S. Librarian of Congress and Chairman of the meeting held recently in Washington on copyright convention.

Move To Postpone Indo-South African Issue

U.N. COMPETENT TO DEAL WITH INDIA'S COMPLAINT

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 18. (PTI).

ECUADOR today asked the United Nations Special Political Committee to place the treatment of Indians in South Africa on the Assemblyy agenda next year, in cas e the problem was not settled by then.

The Ecuadoran amendment co-sponsored by Mexico, the Philippines and Uruguay, contained a series of other recommendations that would strengthen the Five-Power draft resolution.

This caused Mr. B. N. Rau (India) to propose postponement of the voting today, until Monday.

Mr. B. N. Rau said, he would have to ask his Government for new instructions on the amendments.

The Committee went into a lengthy procedural debate on how it should proceed with voting on amendments and resolutions.

The Committee by a roll call decided that the United Nations was competent to deal with the item of India's complaint.

The voting figures were 35 in favour, three against and 17 abstentions.

South Africa, Australia and Greece voted against the proposal. Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and the Soviet bloc were among the abstentions.

The Committee adjourned until 15.30 (G.M.T.) on Monday.

Mrs Vijayalakshmi Pandit could not attend today's meeting of the United Nations Special Political Committee when it entered the final stages of the debate on India's complaint against South Africa. Mrs. Pandit had gone to Minneapolis to fulfil a speaking engagement. Attempts to place at her disposal special transport facilities for her return this morning were not successful. Mr. B. No. Rau deputised for Mrs. Pandit.

Punjab Union Of Working Journalists

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 18 (UPI): The Convention of the Punjab Working Journalists resolved unanimously here today to form a representative body of all working journalists in the Punjab to be called "Punjab union of working journalists" with its office at Jullundur.

Shri Natarajan, Editor of the 'Tribune' was elected President of the Union.

By a resolution, the convention called upon the Punjab Government to institute an enquiry forthwith into the living conditions of the working journalists.

Jang Bahadur Singh For U. K.

NEW DELHI, November 18.

Mr. Jang Bahadur Singh, editor, "Times of India," Delhi, will leave tomorrow for the U. K. and Europe, where he will contact working journalists' organisations and convey the greetings of Indian working journalists.

CLOTH EXPORT CONTROL

Reduction Of Quota Of Coarse And Medium

BOMBAY Nov. 18 (PTI).

The Government of India have decided to reduce drastically the export quota of coarse and medium cloth made out of Indian cotton during the first half year January-June 1951, and the quota is not likely to be more thant a hundred million yards, it was learnt from a reliable source here today.

There are also indications that the free and unlimited exports of coarse and medium varieties will not be permitted even to hard currency areas, and that a quota is likely to be fixed for these destinations. In anticipation of taking these actions the Government of India had some time ago notified that contracts entered into for delivery beyond December 1950 may not be recognised for issuing export licences.

While these decisions are stated to have been actuated by the Government desire to make coarse and medium cloth available to the masses at cheap prices and to reduce the temptation of millowners to pay premiums on Indian cotton in the form of kapas purchases, it was learnt Government would take a more liberal attitude towards the export of fine and superfine cloth.

The Government of India are also likely to restrict very severely the export of yarn during the first half of 1951, with a view to making available larger quantities of yarn to the handloom industry which has been experiencing an acute shortage of yarn during the last six months.

Stop Press

PARLIAMENT OF FREE EUROPE

STRASBOURG, November 18 (PTI-Reuter): The thirteen-nation "Parliament of Free Europe" reassembled for its first public sitting of the autumn session today. The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza, presided over the Assembly.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS per word

Plus advt-tax at one anna

Per Rupee

Minimum Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted men and women to work in spare time everywhere. Apply Box No. 2231 "Bombay Chronicle".

"Applications are invited for the post of a General Manager in a Scheduled and Clearing Bank with its Head Office at Calcutta. Pay upto Rs. 2,000/- per mensem according to qualification. Apply stating previous experience, educational qualification and age. All applications will be treated as strictly confidential." Box No. 9116 "Bombay Chronicle."

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for carpets on liberal terms for details apply to Getti S. Pon Sidha Pandaram Carpet Merchant Bhavani. (2217)

MACHINERY

Lawn Mowers, Agricultural tools and implements, Tractors etc. are available ex-stock. Specific enquiries solicited. Darlington Nursery, Calcutta 6. (2225)

MISCELLANEOUS

Plant superior tropical fruit trees and have your own "quality" fruits. Illustrated Catalogue free on request. Darlington Nursery, Calcutta 6. (2225)

Book your orders now for Rose grafts, Flowering shrubs, Creepers, Ornamentals and Bulbous plants. Ask for a copy of illustrated Catalogue from Darlington Nursery, Calcutta 6. (2225)

Kalki Deepavali Supplement

The "Kalki Deepavali Malar" edited by R. Krishnamurthy and published at the "Kalki" press Madras maintains its high literary and art traditions and is a bumper issue of over 200 pages neatly printed in art paper. Star Tamil writers like Rajaji, Kavimani Desikavinayakam Pillai, "T. K.C." Suddhananda Bharati, Tamil poet laureate Ramalingam Pillai, Minister Bhaktavatsalam G. Venketachallam and "Kalki" figure in its literary gallery. Apart from them, is a host of new literary talents, both men and women, who freely draw from old traditions and new trends of Tamil Nadu and enrich the issue by a number of essays, Skits, short stories and juicy historical anecdotes. The art section dominates the issue and covers the field of painting sculpture, frescoes and cartoons. The frontspiece "Ananda Natanan", the picture of Nataraja associated with Thiruvalangadu tradition and "Andal" are the handiwork of Kumari Srimati and reach a new peak in traditional painting. Paintings of Kanu Desai have been given a poetic setting from Tamil bards and shine better in their lines. Illustrations for Bharati song "Pappa" and "skylark" and the cartoon, New Panchatantra, are of a high order Maniam's reproductions of dance motifs of frescoes in Sittanavasal, Tanjore, Sigriya and Ajanta are instructive comparative studies and show how this unique art of masterminds, is handed over from generation to generation. Naturally the question arises what this generation has achieved to offer to the next in terms of art

Foodgrain Allotments

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18 (PTI): The Union Food Ministry despatched 80,000 tons of foodgrains to the deficit areas during the week ended Nov. 7, 1950, it is learned The main recipients were Bombay (25,350 tons) Madras (16,950 tons) and Travancore-Cochin (10,000 tons) other areas received 27,700 tons.

LOCUSTS BUSY: Locust swarms are reported to have invaded fields in some villages of Hissar and Gurgaon districts and laid eggs over an area of 300 acres.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by Messrs. KARAM CHAND THAPAR & BROS. LTD. for immediately filling in the undernoted vacancies in their organisation. Candidates should submit their applications to the Employment Officer, KARAM CHAND THAPAR & BROS. LTD., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, stating in the order indicated herein their age, academic qualifications, details of previous experience with names of employers, duration of employment with them and the last salary drawn in each case, the minimum terms acceptable and the latest date they can join. Interview will be held at Calcutta at candidate's own expense, but in case of appointments for the cotton textile mill, interviews may also be held at Phagwara.

(1) COTTON TEXTILE MILL AT PHAGWARA (PEPSU):

(a) One Chief Engineer to look after the erection work and later on take charge of the workshop and repair and Maintenance sections of the Mill. Qualifications—A degree from a recognised University in Mech. and Elec. Engineering with 10 years experience in cotton textile mills. Age not above 45 years

(b) One Assistant Carder-cum-Spinner. Qualifications—A diploma or degree in cotton carding and spinning from a recognised Institute with 7 years experience in a cotton textile mill. Age limit 37 years.

(c) One sales organiser. Candidates should be educated persons having extensive experience of organising sales of cloth and yarn of both from office and field points of view. Age limit 45 years.

(2) RADIO AND ELECTRICAL GOODS FACTORY IN KARAMPURA (BIHAR).

(a) One Labour Officer-cum-Assistant Manager. Qualifications—A degree from a recognised University with a diploma in social work Course from a recognised University or Institute and at least 8 years experience of looking after labour welfare and handling labour disputes. Preference to candidates having managerial experience. Age limit 40 years.

(b) One Foreman. Qualifications—at least 12 years experience of (a) working in machine shops equipped with all types of modern machinery, (b) manufacturing tools, jigs and dies and (c) heat treatment. Age limit 40 years.

(c) 2 Mechanics for Assembling and Testing Shop. Qualifications—thorough knowledge and at least 8 years experience of callipirating, wiring and adjusting of all types of radios. Age limit 40 years

(d) One Assistant for Radio Laboratory — Qualifications—A Master's degree in Science with Wireless and Electronics as special subjects. Candidates must have good experience of Radio Reserch and development. Age limit 30 years

(3) SUGAR MILLS:

(a) 3 Assistant Managers to look after Cane Development work in New Savan, Deoria and Bikramganj Factories. Qualifications—a degree in agriculture from a recognised university with 8 years Cane-cum-Managerial experience of sugar mills. Age limit 30 years.

(4) PAPER MILLS AT JAMNAGAR (DIST. AMBALA).

(a) 2 posts of qualified and experienced paper makers to take independent charge of 8 hours shift of Machine House and possessing working knowledge of "Back End" and "Finishing" departments. Minimum experience 10 years.

(b) One Workshop Incharge. Qualifications—A degree in Mech. and Elec. Engineering from a recognised university with minimum 10 years experience of handling well equipped foundries and Mechanical Workshops

(c) One Civil Engineer Qualifications—a degree in civil Engineering from a recognised university with 10 years experience in building construction work, town planning, drainage and foundation work for heavy machinery.

(5) HEAD OFFICE AT CALCUTTA:

(a) One Personal Assistant—Qualifications—a degree from a recognised university with speeds of 120 words in Shorthand and 60 words in typing. Must be excellent in drafting letters and have at least 10 years experience as a personal assistant. Age limit 32 years.

(b) Radio Department —One salesman for field work. Qualifications—must have 10 years experience of radio sales in the Indian, particularly Calcutta markets. Age limit 40 years.

(c) Accounts and Audit Department — 3 Accountants. Qualifications—must be Registered Accountants with 8 years experience of commercial and factory accounts. Age limit 40 years.

(d) Paper Department: 2 Circle Salesman with headquarters at Bombay and Delhi. Qualifications—a degree from a recognised university with 7/10 years experience of paper and stationery sales.

2 Assistant Salesman with headquarters at Delhi. Qualifications — undergraduate with 7/10 years experience of field work in Paper and Stationery sales. 2 Sales Assistants for the Head Office at Calcutta. Qualifications—5 years experience of working in a paper sales office.

2 General Assistant to look after the procurement of Mills raw materials requirements and arranging supplies against Mills' indents relating to imported and local purchases. Qualifications—a degree from a recognised university, with 5/7 years experience

(9090)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by Messrs KARAM CHAND THAPAR & BROS. LTD. for immediately filling in the undernoted vacancies in their organisation. Candidates should submit their applications with copies of testimonials and a passport size photograph to the Employment Officer, Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, stating in the order indicated herein their age, academic qualifications (record of examinations passed from matriculation onwards should be stated, giving the year in which the particular examination was passed, the name of the university and the class and place obtained in the examination), details of previous experience with names of employers, duration of employment with them and the last salary drawn in each case, and the latest date they can join. Interview will be held at Calcutta at candidates' own expense.

(1) Apprentices to be trained as Senior and Junior Assistants and Officers and to be posted either in Calcutta or any mill in E. Punjab. Candidates must have an impressive personality and should hold a first-class Master's Degree either in Commerce or Science with Radio Physics and Electronics as special subjects Age limit 25 years.

(2) Engineering Apprentices to be trained to hold responsible posts in the Engineering Departments of the various mills and factories under the Company's management. Candidates must have an impressive personality and should hold a first-class degree from a recognised university in Mech. and Elec. Engineering Age limit 25 years.

(9089)

GOOD EXAMPLE

NASIK November 18: Several Congressmen of Deolali, having failed to pursuade the Gram Panchayat officers to preserve the sanitation of the village, cleaned an overflowing dirty sewer that had endangered public health.

The Congressmen, it is stated, had telegraphically intimated the Director of Public Health and Minister of Health but in vain.

Latest Pak Tactics

"WORLD MUSLIMS'" SCROLL ON KASHMIR

FLUSHING MEADOW Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter):—The World Muslim Conference which has its headquarters in Karachi and claims three million Muslims as members in the East and Middle East has presented to Mr. Trygvie Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, a scroll asking the United Nations for "justice for Kashmir."

The scroll is 155 yards long and, according to the Secretary of the Conference, Mr. Imanullah Khan, it contains the signatures of more than a million Muslims.

The scroll affirmed that Kashmir was an 'inseparable part' of Pakistan, that the 'Azad (free) Kashmir" Government was the "rightful democratic agency of Governance", and that the people of Jammu and Kashmir should be allowed to vote in a plebiscite under the United Nations on accession of their State to Pakistan or India. The statement was purported to have been made on October 24, on the anniversary of "the day that saw the establishment of the Azad Kashmir Government in 1947."

Indian Delegation To I. L. O. Textiles Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian delegation to the third session of the I.L.O. Textiles Committee, which commences at Lyons (France) on November 28, 1950 will comprise: Shri Ashok Mehta, Second Secretary Legation of India Berne and Shri M. P. Mathur, Commerce Secretary, Embassy of India, France (Government representatives) Sari Naval H. Tata, Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay (Employers' representative) and Shri V. V. Dravid President, Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Indore and Shri G. Ramanujam Vice-President I. N. T. U. C., Mathuraj, South India (workers' representatives).

The Committee will review the general report and consider the disparities in wages in the textiles industry in various countries and its effect on the standards of life of textile workers. It will also discuss measures relating to the safety of workers in the textile industry.

Overseas Mails

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The next despatch of overseas mails for Ceylon Malaya Thailand Indonesia Indo-China Philippine Islands, British North Borneo and Hongkong will be made from Bombay on November 21, 1950 by RMS. "CHUSAN". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 12 noon on November 21, 1950 will be included in the despatch.

The next despatch of overseas mails for Western Pakistan (parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on November 22 by M. S. "DARESSA". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on November 21 will be included in the despatch.

Chembur Bus Service Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Employees of the National Transport Co-operative Society, plying their buses between Chembur Refugee Camp and Sion staged a lightning strike, since this morning, as a sequal to the alleged victimisation of Mr. Khushiram, Secretary of the Union, and other two active workers of the Union.

Rana's Forces Recover Lost Ground

(Continued from Page 16)

the base for operations further east and north.

SIEGE OF BHAIRAWA

Meanwhile, Nepali Congress sources at their western operational headquarters at Meodihava, half a mile from Bhairawa, told the PTI correspondent, N. V. Damle, that they had laid siege to Bhairawa, the fortified gateway town of Western Nepal.

"We are now waging a war of nerves against the Government troops entrapped in Bhairawa, and have cut off their food supplies," a Nepali Congress leader entrusted with organisational work told the correspondent.

Once Bhairawa was captured, he added, Nepali Congress forces would reach with resistance upto the outskirts of Tanesin, provincial headquarters of Palpa, 23 miles from Bhairawa.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

The two foreign correspondents, Mr. R. Knox, of the London observer and Mr. John Hlavecek of the United Press of America, who were reported overdue yesterday at Raxaul after proceeding to the fighting zone north of Birganj on cycles, reached Khatmandu last night.

...Their arrival in the capital of Nepal was reported in a wireless message received here this afternoon by the Nepalese embassy.

SECURITY MEASURES IN BIRGANJ

RAXAUL, Nov. 18, (UPI).

The emergency administration at Birganj has clamped down strong measures to prevent panicky evacuation from Birganj. Armed pickets have been posted on roads leading to India, with instructions to intercept taking of gold, silver, money clothes and other valuables from Birganj. Two Marwari merchants attempting to take out one thousand rupees were detected by the guards and the money has been temporarily seized.

At a largely attended public meeting at Pokharia, four miles north of Indian border and eight miles west of Birganj yesterday, Shri Netra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana was proclaimed as the Emergency Administrator for that area, according to information available here.

The meeting was addressed by Shri Meghraj Upadhyaya, a Nepali Congress leader.

PROCESSION FIRED UPON

A procession of a few hundred unarmed men heading towards Jitpur following the insurgents' advance shouting slogans of victory to the King of Nepal' was fired upon near Jitpur by the State troops. Two injured processionists were brought to Raxaul.

Shri Bisweswar Koirala, Nepali Congress leader, and Shri Tej Bahadur, Emergency Administrator of Birganj, who visited Parwanipur yesterday at dusk and walked some distance ahead the railway station and across the important bridge on rivulet Sirsa told the U P I special representative this morning that they were absolutely satisfied with the situation in this sector. They were encouraged by the heavy onrush of manpower and said that Nepali volunteers were streaming in at a rate "beyond our expectation." In fact they seemed to be worrying about how to cope with such huge numbers.

Doctors and nurses have arrived here and have already set-up base hospital at Birganj.

CALL TO STATE FORCES

The Nepali Congress has issued an appeal to Government troops at Parwanipur, scene of a major battle between the Congress troops and state troops yesterday, to turn back on the Rana regime and fraternise with Congress forces.

King Of Nepal Lunches With Nehru

NEW DELHI Nov. 18, (PTI): His Majesty the King of Nepal the Maharanis, the Crown Prince and other members of the family were guests of the Prime Minister for lunch today.

PLEA TO INDIA GOVERNMENT

CALCUTTA, November 18 (PTI).

Mr. D. N. Pradhan, a prominent Nepali Congress leader of Calcutta, in a statement today appealed to the Government of India to give "free and unhindered passage to Nepalese volunteers desiring to go to Nepal without arms to take part in their liberation movement."

Mr. Pradhan regretted the reported intention of the West Bengal Government to seek legal advice on whether they should close down the Nepali Congress Volunteers' Reception Centres in the State, and said that it was a rude shock to the Nepalese.

Asoka Mehta Greets Nepal Insurgents

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18. (UPI): Shri Asoka Mehta, General Secretary, Socialist Party of India, in a statement on the present situation in Nepal, says:

"The popular upsurge in Nepal is one of the heartening events of our time. The people of India watch with sympathy and admiration the gallant efforts of the people of Nepal to overturn and uproot feudal autocracy from that country."

Asian Technical Conference

KARACHI, Nov. 18. (PTI): The first Asian Technical Conference on co-operation will be held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation in Karachi from December 26 to January 2, it was authoritatively learnt here today.

Mr. Almelkar's One-Man Show

An exhibition of paintings by Mr. A. A. Almelkar will be opened at the Bombay Art Society's Salon on Wednesday the 22nd inst. at 6 p.m. by Mr. W. M. Hartwell.

Almelkar is one of those young artists in Bombay whose merits have already been recognised by the artists art critics as well as art lovers. He has been exhibiting his works regularly in the annual shows of the Bombay Art Society where he has won a number of prizes. His paintings have also been shown in various exhibitions in other parts of the country. He has mainly been known as a landscape painter in cheerful colours. He is a water colourists though his technique has been very similar to that of the oils. His present collection will consist of 40 paintings amongst which there will be a few figures compositions also. He has travelled extensively in Western India as will be clearly evident from the exhibits in this show. This show will remain open till 30th November 1950 between 11 a.m. and 7-30 p.m.

Carnival At Govt. House

In aid of the Society for the protection of Children in Western India, there will be a GRAND CARNIVAL at Government House on 21st inst. at 7 p.m. when Amusements, Games and Treasure Hunt will be provided on the lawns and Entertainments by Popular Artistes will be conducted in the Durbar Hall. These will include a Ventriloquist, a Conjurer, Classical Indian Dances, an item by the Goan Folk Song Society and songs by a famous Indian Singer. The highlight of the evening will be a Pagent and Tableau—"The Daughters of India". The Time and Talent Club has generously undertaken to provide Snack Suppers—European and Indian Style—at very moderate rates. There will be a few stalls of Gifts, Sweets, X'mas Cards in aid of Polio victims and Refugee Handicrafts. Two Bands will be in attendance.

U. N. Advance In Korea

(Continued from Page 17)

gation now on its way to Lake Success. the officials said.

PEKING STORY

HONG KONG, Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Peking radio claimed today that over 339 American aircraft encroached on Manchurian territory in the past four days, bombing and strafing villages in 28 raids, killing or wounding six Chinese and damaging 168 houses.

KOREAN MINISTER RESIGNS

SEOUL, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Korean Health Minister Yung Sook Koo resigned on November 15, it was learned here tonight. He was known to be opposed to the Syngman Rhee administaration.

BY CHRISTMAS ON MANCHURIAN BORDER

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Gen. MacArthur believes United Nations forces will reach the Manchurian border by Christmas, the South Korean Defence Minister, Mr. Sungo Mo Shin, said here today.

LONG DISTANCE OPEN SEA RACE

To Be Held On Nov. 26 At The Gateway Of India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The Long Distance Open Sea Race from Sunk Rock to the Gateway of India will be held on Sunday 26th November at 7-30 a.m. All entries will be received by Mr. K. F. Golwalla the Hon. Secretary, Bombay State Aquatic Association, before Monday, 20th instant.

The whole arrangements of the Race are under the capable hands of Capt. H. W. L. T. Davies and his useful helpmate Mr. Kellard.

All competitors are to be at the Gateway of India by 7-30 a.m and they will board Anchor Hoy Panvel and Firefloat No. 1 will be in charge of Mr. Kellard which will act as a Life Saving Boat.

The Race will commence at 8-15 hours for from Sunk Rock and course has laid down by Capt. Davies and will terminate alongside Anchor Hoy Panvel. Small toyboards will be at the service of the competitors where first aid and Life Guards will keep vigilance over all competitors.

Major M. M. Dubash and Mrs. Dubash will be in charge of first aid Post.

OPERATIONS BEAT TRAINING

I. A. F. Inter-Command Cricket

BANGALORE, Nov. 18, (PTI).

Operational Command beat Training Command by one wicket in an exciting finish in the two day I.A.F. Inter-Command Cricket match here today.

Operationals who had a lead of 26 runs in the first innings had to struggle hard for runs in their second innings because of deadly bowling of M. M. Engineer.

Training Command were all out for 154 in their second innings, leaving Operations to make 129 for a win. Operations who lost eight wickets for only 90 on the board, however, turned the corner but before they could hit the winning stroke the penultimate wicket fell. The last pair though shaky however scored the requiste run.

Training Command and Air Headquarters shared points in a well contested hockey match played here at the Garrison grounds this evening, score being two goals all.

Gavilan Avenges A Defeat

NEW YORK, Nov. 18. (PTI-Reuter): Kid Gavilan of Cuba avenged an old defeat and won New York State recognition as world's number one welterweight contender last night by gaining a split ten rounds points decision over Billy Graham of New York in Madison Square Garden.

Gavilan piled up a big points lead during the early rounds, which came in useful as Graham rallied and almost took the fight.

The Cuban, at ten stone seven pounds, outweighed his rival by two pounds.

Pakistan Avenges A Defeat

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18, (PTI-Reuter): Pakistan which led by one goal to zero at half time well deserved their victory of two goals to one over Holland in theier Hockey match at the Olympic Stadium here today before 30,000 spectators.

Fire Destroyed Jap Railway Station

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Fire today destroyed Japan's oldest railway station at Nyoto, the country's third largest city.

The blaze, which raged for three hours caused damage estimated at £200,000.

Firefighters, rushed from all parts of the city, were hampered by low water pressure.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Previous closing	.....	42.83
Today's opening	.....	43.05
Difference	.....	+22
Today's closing	.....	43.09
Difference	.....	+26

RAIN CAUSES A CONTROVERSY

NEW CASTLE, (New South Wales), Nov. 18. (PTI-Reuter): There is some controversy in Australia over the question of whether the M.C.C. won or drew their match against Country Districts here.

Jock Scott, former test umpire, said "England definitely lost", when interviewed in Adelaide.

He said he based his opinion on law 22, which said that one day matches, unless played out shall be decided by first innings. He had never known a similar instance.

Brigadier M. A. Green, manager of the M.C.C. team, said "The umpires have nothing to do with it", when asked if the umpires had declared today's match a draw, and in what manner it was decided.

Brigadier Green continued: "Under the laws of cricket—law 22—the New Castle game was a scheduled two-day match, and even though weather prevented play on one day, and there was in fact play only on one day, that did not constitute a one day match. Therefore the match could not be decided on the first innings and it is indisputable that it was a draw".

Roy Colmer, "News and Mail" cricket writer who is travelling with the M.C.C. team, said: "Under the combination of the laws of cricket and weather the M.C.C. must be regarded as defeated".

TWO TITLES FOR JAYANT

Central Table Tennis Championships

CALCUTTA, November 18 (PTI).

Kalyan Jayant, India's number 4 (holder) scored the first victory over Ranbir Bhandari, India's number 2 in the men's singles final of Central Table Tennis Championships which concluded here this evening. Jayant won at 22-20, 21-18 and 21-11.

Partnered by Bhandari, Jayant defeated Kumar Ghosh, India's number 6 and Jayanta De, Bengal's number 2 in the men's doubles final, carried over to five gruelling games. Jayant and partner won 21-16, 20-22, 22-20, 21-23 and 21-10.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL: Kalyan Jayant beat Ranbir Bhandari 22-20, 21-18, 21-11.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL: Kalyan Jayant and Ranbir Bhandari beat Kumar Ghosh and Jayanta De 21-16, 20-22, 22-20, 21-23, 21-10.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL: Jayanta De and Miss E. Moses beat Ranbir Bhandari and Miss K. Verma 21-13, 21-15, 21-17.

LADIES SINGLES FINAL: Miss C. Madan beat Miss MacKertich 13-21, 21-17, 25-27, 21-5, 21-16.

BOYS SINGLES FINAL: Suresh Sahaya beat Sunil Mazumdar 21-18 21-2, 21-16

JUNIOR SINGLES FINAL: Sunil Mazumdar beat D. Bekhor 22-20, 23-21 and 21-17.

Ramchand's Unbeaten Century For C.C.I.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A brilliant unbeaten Century by G. S. Ramchand for Cricket Club of India was the feature of the day in their one and half days friendly cricket match against Rander Islam Gymkhana who are now on a cricket tour in the City. V. N. Raiji was the other batsman to score 52 runs against the Visitors.

Ramchand's knock of 105 (batting) included one sixer and 13 boundaries; while Raiji hit four fours in his 52. The match will be continued to-morrow.

The following were the scores of the day.

C. C. I.:— Madhu M. Amersey 0, J. A. Dadyseth 6 V. N. Raiji 52, H. E. Reshamwalla 7, G. S. Ramchand batting 105, K. Bose (Capt.) 8, V. P. Pandit batting 7, rest to bat, Extras 14, TOTAL: 199 for five wickets.

Bowling Analysis:— E. A. Allo 17-2-54-2; I. Baporia 11-1-132-0; E. E. Esmail 12-4-32-0; A. G. Murad 21-3-51-2; Y. Madari 3-0-16-0.

MADHYA PRADESH BOXING FINALS

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 17, (PTI).

The Provincial Boxing Championships of Madhya Pradesh held here for the first time concluded last evening in the victory of the Signal Training Centre and St. Aloysius B[illegible] High School. Brig K. K. Verma, Sub Area Commander, gave away the prizes.

"Education Put At The Head Of The Queue"

KHER ON MEASURES TO IMPROVE LOT OF SECONDARY TEACHERS

POONA, Saturday.

"THE Bombay Government had put education particularly at the head of the queue in spite of financial difficulties," said Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, speaking at a Conference of Secondary Teachers here this afternoon.

He observed that the educational renaissance was almost round the corner and all efforts in the educational field must be directed so as to ensure that the coming years would record distinct educational achievements surpassing the educational developments which had been achieved in the past few years.

BETTER SERVICE CONDITIONS

Discussing the measures the Government had undertaken to improve the lot of secondary teachers, the Chief Minister said: "It is a matter of common knowledge that the teacher holds the key position in any system of education; but till a few years ago, the economic position of the teacher was far from satisfactory. He had hardly any security of tenure or proper service conditions which could ensure for him a standard of living to which a member of the public service is rightly entitled. The improvement in the economic and social position of the teachers, therefore, was one of the first tasks to which the present Government addressed itself urgently. Secondary education has been mainly built up in this State by voluntary effort the number of Government schools being very few. But the Government has assumed a substantial measure of financial liability and directional responsibility in respect of secondary education during recent years.

"Government expenditure on secondary education has gone up during the last few years from about Rs. 55 lakhs to over a crore and three-quarters.

"This has been done chiefly to implement the decisions of the Government on the recommendations made by the Secondary Schools Committee, which was appointed about three years back. The resulting financial commitments of the Government involve the payment of grants to aided secondary schools at the rate of 331/3 per cent in the case of schools in rural areas and 30 per cent in the case of schools in urban areas."

EFFECTIVE CONTROL

The Chief Minister said that the grant-in-aid system was being increasingly used to ensure that secondary school teachers and headmasters got pay scales and allowances commensurate with their qualifications, that teachers had proper incentive to get themselves trained at the earliest opportunity and that management utilised the available resources to develop the tone and character of their institution. He also said that service conditions of secondary school teachers had been regularised, as far as practicable, and an increasing measures of control was being exercised by the Education Department to ensure for the teacher as much security of tenure as possible. The grant-in-aid code as revised by the Ad Hoc Committee appointed for the purpose was being examined by the Government.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Referring to the National Language the Chief Minister said: "As Hindi has now been statutorily recognised as the federal language, the sooner the educational world adjust its outlook to this change the better. Having regard to articles 343-351 of the Constitution of India, the Government of Bombay has considered the steps which should be taken to encourage the study of Hindi in the State. The question was placed before the State Education Council for its advice and the Council has recommended that Hindi should be made a compulsory subject in Standards V-XI including Standards V-VII of Primary Schools and that simple Hindi should be taught by the direct method in Standards III and IV with emphasis on the ability to converse. In order to implement the recommendations of the Council, it was necessary to prescribe syllabi for the courses of study to be followed in the various standards, to select or if necessary to prepare suitable text-books for the purpose, to draw up syllabi for the training courses of teachers, etc. the Government has, therefore, appointed, on the advice of the State Education Council, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor D. V. Potdar to examine this question in all its aspects and make suitable recommendations.

"In view of the fact that Hindi in the Devnagari script has been declared to be the federal language, Government has permitted the starting of primary and secondary schools imparting instruction through Hindi in the Devnagari script. Such schools will be eligible for recognition by the School Boards or by the Government, as the case may be, and to receive grants-in-aid on condition that they provide for the compulsory teaching of a regional language to every child from Standard III to VII. Moreover, as the Government is anxious for the evolution of a broad-based national language, in the spirit of the directive of the Constituent Assembly, it has given permission for the teaching in schools on a purely voluntary basis of the Urdu script side by side with the Hindi

CRAFT EDUCATION

The Chief Minister also dwelt at length on the development of craft education and narrated the various measures the Government had undertaken to introduce crafts in the educational institutions in the State. He hoped that the delegates to the Conference, as representatives of secondary schools, would bring to the notice of the school authorities the urgent need for getting their teachers trained in crafts and thereby facilitate the re-orientation of the educational pattern which should be brought up to the level of other efficient and advanced countries.

SOCIAL EDUCATION DRIVE

The Chief Minister referred to the representations made to the Government regarding the Social Education Drive through schools initiated by it and said: "The gravamen of the complaint appears to be that social education work should not be included in the extramural activities which a secondary school is expected to undertake. I must confess I am greatly disappointed at this atitude adopted by certain secondary schools. Surely, it is obvious that the success of the social education scheme rests on the united efforts of all teachers and institutions, whether they work in the field of primary, secondary on higher education. As you know, the Adult Education Committee which was appointed some years back by the Central Advisory Board of Education had recommended that the possibility of making some social service obligatory on all students in the Universities and the upper forms of High Schools should be carefully examined and pending the implementation of some such proposal a strong drive should be launched to persuade all educated persons to render voluntary service in connection with the literacy campaign. The Hon'ble Moulana Abul Kalam Azad particularly emphasised the importance of social education and, in his inaugural address at the UNESCO Seminar of Rural Education, he even went to the length of suggesting the adoption of some kind of social conscription by which all educated persons might participate in this national service for a specified period. The Adult Education Conference held in Bombay in July, 1948, also recommended that all educational institutions, including aided schools, should take part in this work, each secondary school conducting at least two centres per year.

"In fact, the whole trend of modern educational thought is towards the enlistment of all available educational agencies in the furtherance of the vast social education programme and it seems to me that no educational institution, which is alive to the desperately urgent educational situation in the country should reasonably hesitate to respond to the appeal of Government which is the appeal of the country to assist in the implementation of this programme.

"You should also remember that the minimum that the Government expects is very modest indeed that each secondary school as a whole, i.e., taking all its staff and senior students together should make it responsible for running at least one centre of Sicial Education which may either concern itself with imparting literacy or provide social education in its wider sense-newspaper reading, talks, stories, poems, social functions, recreation etc.

"Surely this cannot be regarded as heavy work when it can be done by groups of teachers and students by turns. And surely, it is hardly dignified to construe the intention of the Government to assess the standard, class, and efficiency of secondary schools in the light of their attitude to this kind of work as a threat to the schools. I am sure that as representatives of important secondary schools you will review this whole question in the light of my remarks and extend your fullest co-operation and help to this scheme."

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions, Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kanyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

U.K. & U.S. TRYING TO CONFUSE INDIA

Peking Radio's Allegation: Tibet A Domestic Issue

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18 (PTI).

ALL INDIA RADIO in a broadcast today quoted Peking as stating that "the imperialists are afraid of the close ties between the Chinese and Indian people and they are undermining the efforts of the two nations to unite and work together."

The Peking Radio, according to the Delhi broadcast, had named America and Britain "as the foreign powers trying to use the Tibetan question to confuse public opinion in India, so as to cause a breach in the friendship between India and China."

"This is the time," Peking Radio went on, "for the people of India and China to consolidate their friendship", and asked India "to understand fully China's action in Tibet."

Recalling the delegation sent by the Tibetan authorities had arrived at Calcutta in the beginning of April this year, the Peking Radio complained that the British Government "deliberately withheld visa facilities for the delegation to go to Peking by way of Hong Kong. The Tibetan delegation was told early in August that it could go to Peking. It was this delay in issuing visas that could be held responsible for preventing and undermining the peace talks.

Peking Radio stated that Tibet is "a domestic problem" for China and "no country that respects the sovereign rights of China may attempt to interfere."

Peking Radio also maintained that "a peaceful settlement of the Tibet question will not be damaged by the march of Chinese troops into Tibet."

When Gladwyn Jebb Was In Mufti

NEW YORK, Nov. 18. (UPI): Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britains's permanent delegate to United Nations has been wandering round New York bars incognito, to find out what ordinary people really think of U.N.O.

He asked one barman what he thought of the delegates now being televised.

"They're a smart bunch of cookies", said the barman. "But I can't help liking that Englishman. There's a guy who is wasting his time! With his looks and voice, he should be in Hollywood making real money".

BILL AGAINST COLOUR BAR

LONDON, Nov. 17. (PTI-Reuter): The House of Commons will debate a Bill in the present session aimed at making it illegal in Britain to discriminate against any person because of his colour or race.

The Bill proposed by a labour member and non-conformist Minister the Reverened Reginald Sorensen is one of 20 private members Bills unsupported by any party.

Party Of Bombay Children Visits Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 18 (PTI): About one hundred Balkan-ji-Bari youngsters from Bombay are on an excursion trip here.

They came here last week-end and were on sightseeing visits to places of interest here includng the Marble Rocks.

BASIS FOR GIVING GOVERNMENT ADS

Madras Minister's Explanation

MADRAS, Nov. 18 (UPI): Mr. M. Bhakthavatsalam, Information Minister flatly denied in the State Assembly today, that Government had stopped issuing advertisements to the "Madras Mail". He also said that there was no proposal in the past one year to stop advertisements to any paper.

Government advertisements were meant to get widest poblicity among those classes of people for whom they would be of interest. "This is and has always been the main consideration in the choice of media of advertisements" he said.

In selecting newspapers and journals for giving advertisements, the Minister said, Government particularly took into account their circulation. There was no question of cutting down advertisements to any newspaper and Government distributed advertisements among newspapers on the basis of their circulation.

Guy Mollet Clashes With Bidault

STRASBOURG, Nov 17 (PTI-Reuter): French Socialist leader, Guy Mollet, who is at loggerheads with French advocates of European Federation without Britain today resigned his post as rapporteur of the Council of Europe's General Affairs Committee.

This was the climax of a dispute with M. Georges Bidault, Chairman of the Committee, ex-Premier Paul Reynaud and others over the speed at which the Council should move towards clipping national sovereignty.

M. Mollet wanted all the free countries of Europe to act together in any move towards closer union. The others urged that the Assembly should go ahead if necessary without participation by Britain and the Scandinavian countries.

Penalty For Obscene Message

KARACHI, Nov. 17 (PTI): The Pakisan Parliament is scheduled to consider during its forthcoming session a Bill which seeks to provide for punishment of persons sending by telegram or telephone "fabricated" or "obscene" messages.

The maximum punishment provided in the Bill is three years' imprisonment plus fine.

DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES

President's Order May Be Delayed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18 (PTI).

THE President's order delimiting constituencies may not be issued in time for submission to Parliament during the current session, it was learnt here today. This follows the Government's announcement postponing the general elections to November-December 1951.

It is stated that the Election Commission is taking advantage of this to go over the delimitation proposals with greater care and thoroughness. Many of the Parliamentary Delimitation Committees are also yet to submit their reports while some others like the Uttar Pradesh Committee are still holding their meetings.

It is pointed out in this connection that the postponement of the elections can be no ground for complacency and if the present momentum of the election machinery and Governments is slowed down, the same difficulties might face the Government during next November-December also and some State Governments would again press for postponement.

DATE FOR FILING CLAIMS

In the meanwhile, the election commission has also extended upto December 23, the dates for filing claims and objections to the preliminary electoral rolls that have been published in some of the States This is to give the public more time to set right any inaccuracies in the rolls by filing claims and objections. Similar extension of time, it is learnt, will also be granted in respect of States who have yet to publish their rolls.

In order to minimise the difficulties of the public who may want to have minor corrections carried out in respect of the entries containing their names, the Commission has also asked chief Electoral Officers of the States to entertain informal applications in cases where the prescribed forms for claims of objections are not suitable.

As regards women voters in States like Delhi, Madhyabharat, Bihar and Vindhyapradesh, where the voters have not been included by name but have been described as wife or daughter of so and so", the Commission has asked the States to ascertain as far as possible the proper names of these voters and correct the rolls accordingly.

Otherwise the names will have to be struck off the rolls, as according to law, a person can be included only by his or her own right and not as wife or daughter of somebody. Such corrections could be carried out by the Electoral Officers of the unit concerned by making necessary applications to the revising authority.

Vacancies In State Legislature

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18 (PTI): The Election Commission has asked a number of State Governments to fill up at an early date, casual vacancies in the State legislatures. There are about 23 such vacancies.

In the case of most of these vacancies, either they have occurred only recently or the States concerned have fixed dates for holding the bye-elections. In West Bengal, however, there are eight vacancies. One of these is as old as August 1947, while five others occurred during 1949. Steps have not been taken in time to fill these vacancies and the Election Commission is understood to have reminded the West Bengal Government strongly of the need for filling up such vacancies at an early date, especially in view of the postponement of the general elections.

Under the law, elections to the casual vacancies will be under the restricted franchise of the Government of India Act of 1935.

Cairo Ban On Demonstrations

CAIRO Nov. 18, (PTI-Reuter): The Egyptian Government last night banned all demonstrations from today following two days of rioting in which Government supporters attacked the building of the leading opposition newspaper here.

It was understood that the Government took this action after reports that supporters of the Wafd (Government) Party were planning to burn down the premises of the newspapers, 'Akhbar El Yom'.

Girls' School Holdup

IDENTITY CARDS REMOVED

SINGAPORE, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Fifteen Chinese youths, armed with revolvers and knives, took over a girls' school here for half an hour and made off with 211 identity cards, police disclosed today.

They cut all telephone lines to the school and guarded all entrances while they went in to each classroom in turn, holding up the school's 440 Chinese girls and collecting their cards.

Free Eye Camp At Karwar

KARWAR, Nov. 18. (PTI): Fifteen hundred patients took advantage of the free eye camp which ended here yesterday. The camp, which started on November 6, was organised under the Bombay Government's scheme and was the sixth of its kind.

Somewhat Exaggerated!

'VOICE OF AMERICA' BROADCAST

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Jersy Michalowski, Polish Ambassador in Britain, told the United Nations Social Committee yesterday that "Voice of America" broadcast had announced his recall to Warsaw and his subsequent execution.

The Ambassador told the Committee, debating a Chilean resolution inviting all members to refrain from interfering with the right of their peoples to freedom of information, that he heard the news of his "death" while sitting with his family in Warsaw.

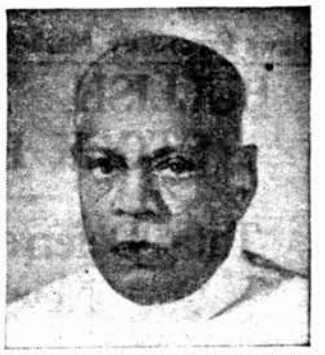
Later, on his return to London, he said he found it embarrassing to convince the press that the "news" had been "somewhat exaggerated."

Mr. Michalowski made the statement when the United States accused the Soviet Union of using about one thousand radio jamming stations to blanket foreign broadcasts with "the noise of aeroplane motors, creaming seagulls and the howling of Siberian wolves."

Mrs. Edith Sampson, U.S. delegate, who made the accusation, said the Soviet jamming had been going on for the last eighteen months and it was a clear violation of the Cairo and Atlantic City International Radio Conventions, ratified by both the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

Mr. R. R. Hoshchin, U.S.S.R., defending his country's policy of jamming "voice of America" and B.B.C. programmes, said: "It is the duty and right of all states to take all steps to thwart and oppose the psychological warfare aspect of the cold war."

Lord Macdonald, for Britain, said the only purpose of the broadcasts was to tell the Russian people the truth about their own country and the world outside.



Raj Mitra Bhailal D. Amin, pioneer industrialist and founder of Alembic Chemicals, who died recently of heart attack at Baroda.

PRAKASAM AT IT AGAIN

Letter To Legislature Congress Party

MADRAS, Nov. 18 (PTI): The Madras Legislature Congress Party is meeting here tomorrow to consider the situation arising from the motion of ex-Premier Mr. T. Prakasam demanding the appointment of five members of the Assembly to investigate the "charges made by him against certain Madras Ministers."

The motion has been admitted for discussion by the Speaker, Mr. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai.

The Congress Legislature Party today circulated among its members a copy of the report of the Prasad-Nehru-Patel Committee who went into the allegations of Mr. Prakasam and had generally observed: "A close scrutiny of the facts and circumstances relating to them does not make out a case for further investigation."

Warning To Members

MADRAS, Nov. 18 (UPI): Mr. T. Prakasam, ex-Premier of Madras has questioned the validity of tomorrow's meeting of the Congress Legislature Assembly Party to discuss his substantive motion admitted in the Madras Assembly for discussion.

In a letter to the members of the Legislature Congress Party, Mr. Prakasam also draws their attention to the alleged "fraud" committed by the leader of the Congress Party and his followers in the election of the office bearers of the party with particular reference to the appointment of the chief whip and says that for this and other reasons "there is no such thing called Congress Legislature Party functioning in Madras."

He appeals to the members who intend attending tomorrow's meeting of the Congress Legislature Party to bear in mind these facts which "cannot be challenged by any one", before they think they are still members of the Congress Legislature Party and as such take part in the proceedings of tomorrow's meeting.

Khadi Is Symbol Of A New Faith

RAJENDRA PRASAD'S MESSAGE TO MADURA CONFERENCE

MADURA, Nov. 18. (PTI).

PRESIDENT Dr. Rajendra Prasad in a message to the Fourth All-India Khadi Implements Conference which commenced its three day session here today said "Khadi is the symbol of a new faith—a faith which emphasises that mankind can escape the inner contradictions and clashes of modern civilisation, only when men consider service of their fellows as the highest perfection and glory of their lives and manual and brain workers have no psychological gulf between them.

In India, it abolished as if by magic, the distance which existed formerly between village people and city people, the educated and uneducated and the classes and the masses.

Whatever new problems the khadi workers may face today then can be solved with patience and wisdom. I hope this session would help them in doing so".

About hundred delegates connected with Khadi work in different states attended the session.

Mr. Gopabhandhu Choudhry (Orissa) presided over the session, in the absence of Dr. P. C. Ghosh who was unable to come. Prominent among those taking part in the conference are Mr. Dhirendra Majumdar president of the All-India Spinners Association, R. Krishnadas Gandhi, Secretary of the A.I.S.A. Mr. Krishnadas Jaju, Mr. Kanu Gandhi. Messages wishing the conference success were received from among others Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. R. Diwakar, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. K. Santhanam and Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja Chief Minister of Madras.

Mr. Nandalal Patel, Chairman of the Chark Implements Reforms Committee set up by the All-India Spinners Association said that after a careful study of the various charkas it had been found that the bamboo charka was the most economical and capable of giving greater output of good yarn.

The President, Mr. Gopabhandhu Choudhary said he would address them after the conclusion of delibrations.

FOOD DECONTROL: Mr. J. L. P. Roche Victoria, Madras Food Minister, said in the Assembly on Nov. 17 that the State Government was considering the question of decontrol of food in rural areas.

'INDIA WANTS TO LIVE FOR DEMOCRACY AND NOT DIE FOR IT'

Mrs. Pandit's Address At Minneapolis Meeting

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter).

MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT, India's Ambassador to the United States, arrived in Minneapolis only four minutes before her first scheduled appearance yesterday for an afternoon meeting sponsored by the local United Nations Society.

In demand throughout the United States as speaker, Mrs. Pandit attracted 9,000 people to her only public meeting at Minneapolis.

She told them that the Communist Chinese attack on Tibet should not be used as argument to ba. China from the United Nations.

She said that India and Asia were torn between the appeal of democracy and Communism. India wanted a third bloc of nations working for peace.

She said that democracy appealed to India. If there ever was a threat to democracy India would not hesitate to act as she had in the United Nations' action to curb aggression in Korea.

"I want to see India live for the ideals of democracy and not die for them."

A panel of Minneapolis Labour, civic and business leaders later put questions.

Answering one, Mrs. Pandit urged formation of a student exchange programme to send more American students to India as a means of ending misunderstanding between the two nations.

Mrs. Pandit shared the platform with the Governor, Mr. Luther Youngdahl and Senator Humphrey.

She was mobbed afterwards by hundreds seeking her autograph.

News From City Markets

BULLISH TREND ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Deferred Reaches A New High

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During its one-hour session, the Bombay Stock Exchange indicated a bullish trend today, with Steel section recording new highs under persistent speculative support.

Tata Steel Deferred opened higher than the previous closing level at Rs. 1837 and rallied upto Rs. 1847-8 on renewed buying by a Marwari operator. The scrip closed at this level, which was the highest of the day.

Tata Ordinary kept pace with the Deferred and finished at Rs. 357-4 after starting at Rs. 354-12. Indian Iron and Bengal Steel were quoted at Rs. 32-5 and Rs. 22-11 respectively.

In the textile section Kohinoor and Swadeshi were in good demand. Kohinoor declined at the outset at Rs. 332 after opening at Rs. 333-8, but with fresh support rallied again to Rs. 335. Swadeshi was quoted at Rs. 302-8 in the beginning and after declining to Rs. 300-12 forged ahead to the opening level with fresh support. Simplex rode from Rs. 278 to Rs. 284.

Bombay Dyeing found buyers upto Rs. 979-8 after opening at Rs. 976-4. Other textiles were steady with an upward trend.

Banks and Miscellaneous sections were steady with a moderate turnover in each. Securities were quiet.

Following were the quotations in some of the important scrips when the market closed for the day:—

Tata Steel Deferred Rs. 1847-8.
Tata Steel Ordinary Rs. 357-4.
Indian Iron Rs. 32-5.
Bengal Steel Rs. 22-11.
Bombay Dyeing Rs. 977-4.
Kohinoor Rs. 334-8.
Simplex Rs. 284.
Swadeshi Rs. 302-8.
Associated Cement Rs. 172-4.
Scindia Rs. 14-5.
Bombay Burma Rs. 486-6.
Central Bank Rs. 80.
Imperial Bank Rs. 1980.
New India Insurance Rs. 67.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, Nov. 18

MILLS

A. Advance 220
Apollo 3-2-6 3-3
B. Dyeing 975-4 75 79-6 77-8
C. India 260 58-8 59-8
E. Textiles 266-4
Finlay 276 75-8
Gokak 246-8 49 48-8
I. U. Defd 2
I. U. Ord 12-14 13
Indore 115 15-10
Khatau 185 85-10
Kohinoor 333-8 32 35 34-8
Model 150-10
New Great 168-8
Podar 140
Sassoon Silk 35-8
Simplex 278 84
Svadeshi 303 300-8 2-8
Tata Mills 52
Scindia 14-5-6 14-7 14-5

BANKS

Baroda 128-8
Central 80 80-8 80
Central New 79
Imperial Old 1980
Imperial New 490
India 177-8
Union 7
U Commercial 44
Ahmedabad 115 15-10 15-5
Suburban 137-8 (17-11-50)
Hydro 161-8 61
Hydro Pref 133-12
Power 1695 87-8
New India 66-8 67-4 67
B. Steel 22-9 22-11 22-10 22-11
I Iron 32-1 31-15-6 32-5 32-3-6
Tata Defd 1837-8 40 35 47-8
Tata Ord. 255 54-12 57-8 57-4
Tata IInd Pref 137-12 (17-11-50)
Alcock 332-8
A. C. C. 172-8 71-12 72-4
Belapur 270 69-8 71
B. B. Old 484-6 86-14 85 86-4
B. B. Petrol 1-9-9
B. I. C. 9-1 90-6 9-1
I. Copper 3 3-0-9 3-0-6
I. Bleaching 174 (17-11-50)
Dharamsey 64 64-8
P. Const. 117 16 17-8
Shivrajpur 49-4 50
Tata Chem. 13-14 13-15 13-14
Tata Oil 42-12 (17-11-50)
Wimco 243-12
SPECIAL
National Rayon Pref 81

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The local bullion market ruled steady today with a fairly good turnover.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 180-8, and after declining to Rs. 180-2 rallied to Rs. 181-6 under fresh speculative support. Ready silver stood on par with the forward.

Forward gold declined to Rs. 108-3 after opening around Rs. 108-9. With fresh support however, the metal was steady at Rs. 108-6.

Following were the closing quotations.

Forward Silver	..	181	0 0
Ready Silver	..	180	15 0
Forward Gold	..	109	1 0
Ready Gold	..	109	8 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

The produce market was quietly steady with limited business and quotations were as under. Following were the closing quotations:

Khandesh Quality New Rs.		41	6 0
November	.....	41	6 0
Madras	.....	41	6 0
Bold Ready	.....	40	15 0
Bold December	.....	40	15 0
Bold January	.....	40	15 0
Oil Bombay Mills	.....	22	8 0
Oil Railway Receipts	....	22	0 0
Oil November	....		"
Oil December	.....	21	12 0
LINSEED			
Bold Ready	.....	41	4 0
Ready Satna	.....	40	4 0
November	.....	41	5 0
December	.....	41	5 0
Oil	.....	21	0 0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready	.....	38	4 0
November	.....	37	4 0
February	.....	35	10 0
Oil First Pressure	....	Closed	
Oil Bazar quality	..		"

GOVERNMENT LOANS

2-1/2% 1954	.....	98	13 0
2-1/2% 1955	.....	99	9 0
2-1/2% 1961	.....	96	12 0
2-3/4% 1960	.....	98	14 0
2-3/4% 1962	.....	98	13 0
3% 1970	....	95	8 0
3 p. c. 1955 Con.	....	94	14 0
3% 1951/54	.....	101	2 0
3% 1953/55	.....	101	8 0
3% 1957	.....	101	0 0
3% 1959/61	.....	100	4 0
3% 1963/65	.....	99	0 0
3% 1964	.....	99	2 0
3% 1966/68	.....	98	15 0
3% 1970/75	.....	98	6 0
3-1/2% 1954/59	.....	103	15 0
4% 1960/70	.....	109	0 0
4-1/2 p. c. 1955/60	.....	109	5 0
4% 1958/68	....	112	4 0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3% Bombay 1962	.....	99	2 0
3% Bombay 1960	.....	99	4 0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	.....	96	12 0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	.....	96	12 0
3% Bombay 1955	.....	100	8 0
3% Bombay 1958	.....	100	4 0
3% Punjab 1952	.....	101	8 0
3% Madras 1952/53	....	100	6 0
3% U.P 1952	....	100	8 0
3% C.P. 1952	.....	100	8 0
3% N.W.P. 1952	.....	100	0 0
3% U.P 1961/66	....	99	2 0
MUNICIPAL			
3-1/4% 1977	.....	98	12 0
4% B.P.I.	.....	109	4 0
4% B Municipality	....	109	0 0
5% B Municipality	....	113	0 0
5% B Municipality 1954	..	112	0 0

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

KARNAK

Nov.	.....	122.50 + 525
Jan.	.....	123.00 + 325
Mar.	.....	124.25 + 300
May	.....	124.65 + 270
July	.....	125.35 + 270
ASHMOUNI		
Dec.	.....	118.25 + 705
Feb.	.....	120.40 + 615
April	.....	121.20 + 570
June	.....	121.50 + 570

LONDON STOCKS

LONDON, Nov. 17.

2 1/2 per cent British Consols	£73 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961	98 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	96 3/16
Chartered Bank of India	10
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	85
National Bank of India	34

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 8640.

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

Tata Ordinary 357 Tata Deferred 1745 Indian Iron 32-4 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 22-8 Bombay Dyeing 980 Central India 259 Gokak 250 Kohinoor 333 Simplex 278 Swadeshi 302 Tata Power 1675 Associated Cement 172-8 Belapur 268 Bombay Burma (Ord) 485-8 Scindia 14-6 Central Bank 79 New India 66 Tata 2nd Pref. 138.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

120	Ready Japan	..	7	7 0
150	Ready Japan	..	7	6 0
120	Ready Italy	..	6	12 0
150	Ready Italy	..	6	12 0
150	D. Jan. Opening	..	1248	0 0
150	D. Jan. Close	..	1250	0 0
2/40	Staple November	..	1535	0 0

Paris Bourse

PARIS, Nov. 17.

Better sentiment was seen today, on rumours of an eventual fiscal amnesty inspiring some buying, though the over all volume of buying was still restricted. Activity was centred in certain specialities such as Bank of Paris and first class issues, notably coppers and Royal Dutch. Suez declined sharply reflecting both the Anglo-Egyptian tension and pressure by America on the company for certain reductions in dues. Among internationals, gold-minings were easier. German loans were offered freely in the French rentes section.

N. Y. Pepper

NEW YORK, Nov. 17

The Black Pepper market stiffened somewhat today as local dealers made moderate purchases and Indian buyers were bidding for supplies here with a reversal of their recent procedure. Spot held steady at 1.42. December shipment offerings firmed to 1.34, December-January shipment sold at 1.34 and currently 1.30 bid and 1.31 asked and January-March shipment quoted at 1.22 bid and 1.26 asked per pound ex-dock.

Indian shippers are trying to replenish their stocks and today bid 1.30 cents c. and f. New York for December shipment supplies.

Following are today's closing prices: Spot 1.42 asked. Old and new contracts: Nov. 1.45, Dec. 1.44, Jan. 1.40 February 1.33 all nominals. White Spot 2.80 asked.

N. Y. Silver

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

About 200,000 ounces again changed hands in the open Silver Market at 80-1/4 cents ounce.

American Markets

N. Y. COTTON RECOVERS AFTER OPENING DECLINE

Stocks Close Firm With Gains Upto Two Dollars

NEW YORK: Nov. 17, (Friday)

After opening declines on increased hedge-selling and commission house liquidation prices in New York cotton quickly recovered as the market rebounded on subsidence of selling together with renewal of mill and short covering and some replacement demand. Continued bullish textile news and, renewed firmness of securities were possibly contributing factors.

Meanwhile mill buying of spot cotton is reported to be small than in recent weeks but the basis on lower grades remains high.

Current crop months soared in the afternoon to new seasonal highs closing strong on active and general buying, reflecting renewed emphasis on the tight supply situation with the upturn meeting little opposition due to acute scarcity of contracts. Prospects of increased exports demand when "country by country export quotas" are announced also stimulated renewed buying interest as there is little fresh cotton news to account for the sudden upsurge. Sales were estimated at 425,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATION

NEW YORK, November 18.

	New York	New Orleans
December	43.40 ..	43.23
March	42.83 ..	42.23
May	42.48 ..	42.40
July	41.76 ..	41.70
Middling spot. ..	44.35 ..	43.05

New York March highest 43.00 at 14.56- Trs lowest 42.33 at 10-00 hrs

WALL STREET MARKET

Aided by some pleasing Washington and business news rally in stocks gained momentum as confidence spread and gains extended to a dollar or more. Buyers liked Truman's remarks that price and wage controls were not needed now. They also noted additions to the list of cheering corporate news, indications that rail earnings were continuing at a favourable level and the United States Steel Corporation President's prediction that steel wages and prices were going to rise.

At noon the averages were industrials 229.69 and rails 69.82. While the main body levelled off around the day's best selected stocks continued to make headway. National lead was particularly outstanding spurting six points to a new 1950 high of 63-3/4. Brokers variously attributed the strength therein to the fact that the issue has been behind the market, the company's sound financial structure, good earnings outlook and a dividend meeting is due soon. The main body gathered fresh firmness near the close with gains upto two dollars. The compositive average rate closed very near the 1950 high.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American telephone and telegraph	151
Amerax holding co	45-1/4
Anaconda copper mining	38
Chase national bank	37-3/8
Firestone tyre	72-1/2
General electric	49-7/8
General motors	48
Ingersoll rand	701/2 exdiv
International nickel	34-1/2
National Nickel	341/2
National City bank	44-1/2
New York central rail road ..	17-1/2
Sinclair Oil	31
Socony vacuum	24-3/4
Texas co	77-3/8
Union carbide	50
US smelting	61
US steel commn	40-5/8
Western Union	40-5/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 2,130,000 shares

Highest and lowest US steel trading prices were 40-5/8 and 39-7/8 respectively.

Grand Moghul Of Music

'AFTAB-E-MOUSIQI USTAD FAIYAZ KHAN

BY PROF. B. R. DEODHAR

Principal, School Of Indian Music, Bombay

IT was in 1924 that I was first introduced to the late Pandit Bhatkhande the well-known music research scholar. I was then keen and enthusiastic and had great hopes for the future of Indian music which had already a distinguished past behind it.

Panditji, however, appeared to be less optimistic. He was unable to think of contemporary musicians of promise who would come anywhere near the great masters of the past and he did not hesitate in airing his views to the discomfort of young students like me. But, I kept quiet then, and an opportunity which I was waiting for soon came.

A new musician arrived and after singing a number of difficult pieces, he entertained the audience to some choice songs from the stage-plays. The whole programme was one calculated to make any musician go into ecstasies.

Panditji was not present at the gathering and I lost no time in rushing to him and giving him an account of the tremendous success of the concert. With my limited knowledge then, I discussed the intricate science and the unique presentation of the singer.

Panditji smiled good humouredly at my enthusiasm, and then very patiently but with composure, knocked down all my theories.

He explained the mistakes that rising musicians committed and advised me to study the music of Ustad Faiyaz Khan, a musician of Baroda, who according to Panditji, sang with a style which, adhering to old traditions, shed a new light on the science and approached the "raags" from an original angle.

About the year 1926-27, I had already started my School of Indian Music and was still struggling for recognition and success. Ustad Faiyaz Khan happened to be in Bombay then and I lost no time in inviting him to my school. The audience was fairly big and the Ustad's rendering of "Ramkali" was received with great enthusiasm.

Some time after that Bombay music-lovers organised music circles where the star-performer Ustad Faiyaz Khan was always in demand and the radio authorities started putting him on the AIR at short intervals.

Musical Family

Faiyaz Khan's ancestors were musicians. His great-grand father was Ramzankhan, his grand-father Mahamadalikhan, his father Sabdar Hussain Khan and his mother's side could boast of quite a brilliant lineage.

The "Dhrupad-Dhammar" style of singing though not so well-known today, was very popular in the olden days and Faiyaz Khan's ancestors were adepts in that style of singing. In fact this family has contributed some very popular pieces to Hindustani music.

Faiyaz Khan's maternal great-grandfather Gaggekhudabux was a great master who studied at Gwalior and Agra and since Mathura is very near these two cities and the common dialect there is Brij, it is no wonder that Faiyaz Khan too was quite at home with the language and was able to sing in that language with self-confidence. Being able to understand poetry was additional advantage to him.

Faiyaz Khan was born in Agra where his mother had come on a short visit, and there Faiyaz Khan received his early education in music.

Thus in his first ten years he was able to amass knowledge which mature musicians would envy. At a tender age he was taken on tours by his grandfather and made to sing in public where he was appreciated as a prodigy.

In 1906, Natthan Khan, the Court Musician of Mysore, invited Gulam Abbas Khan to the Capital to attend the Dassera festivities and Faiyaz Khan then a youth of hardly 20 also accompanied the group. He was given a chance to sing in public, and so well was the response that the Maharaja of Mysore presented him with a gold-medal.

Baroda, His Home

In two years after that the musician had an opportunity to sing before the Maharaja of Baroda who immediately appointed the singer as the Court Musician. So from 1913 till his death, Faiyaz Khan made Baroda his home and increased the prestige of Baroda by his talents, so that a little later on, he came to be known as Khan Saheb of Baroda. In 1920, Maharaja Tukojirao of Indore had an opportunity of hearing this great musician during the Holi celebrations and presented him a purse of Rs. 15,000.

Opportunities came Khan Saheb's way and he took the greatest advantage of them all. After 1930 a number of music conferences were held each year in Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, U.P., and Bombay and Ustad Faiyaz Khan was the central attraction everywhere. The conferences were the

'SUN OF MUSIC'

Khan Saheb Ustad Faiyaz Khan.

means of bringing fame to the Ustad and the Radio helped him also.

In ancient India, the elements of music were taught through the "Dhrupad-Dhammar" style of singing and Faiyaz Khan had also to undergo his training in the traditional way but essentially he was a "Khyal" singer. Though a master of Dhrupad-Dhammar, till 1935, he rarely sang this style, unless by special request at concerts.

Because he presented this style of singing in an attractive manner, special requests became more frequent and he was then known as the expert of Dhrupad-Dhammar singing.

His memory was astounding. He learnt singing by the old methods that is by memory and the stock of "raags" in his memory was very surprising to his many friends

Among the raags which he specialised in were Ramkali, Jaijaiwanti, Meghmalhar, Todi, Sindora, and Chhayanat.

At a time when the singing of Dhrupad-Dhammar was inappropriate, when Thumries and Dadras were considered degrading, Faiyaz changed all that and they are now considered quite respectable.

Faiyaz Khan received a set-back in his health in 1948 and withdrew from active work for 2 or 3 months, but despite his health, he was able to appear in the 1949 conference in Calcutta where he received a purse of Rs. 10,000. Last year however, when he went to Delhi, in connection with the radio programme he became seriously ill from which he never recovered Last Sunday, the music world of India was shocked to hear that the great master had gone beyond.

Last Link

Faiyaz Khan had no children, but scores of his relatives and thousands of his admirers mourn his death. He was the last link between those old musicians who obstinately stuck to traditional way of singing while the more recent musicians are experimenting with sound. It will be very difficult to replace Faiyaz Khan who **had such rich and rare gifts.**

HE WAS A PRODIGY AT TWELVE

By Wali Hashami, B.Sc.

A FEW days ago, I attended a musical concert arranged in connection with the Mayor's Assam Relief Fund at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay. Nearly all prominent musicians were present there. But when I didn't see Aftab-e-Mousiqi Ustad Faiyaz Khan in that gathering, I asked Mrs. Hira Bai Barodekar about his whereabouts. She told me that the Ustad was ailing for some time past. This was not a pleasing information.

A few days after, on the morning of the 6th inst. it gave me a heart-rending shock to see the news of the death of the Aftab-e-Mousiqi in the morning papers.

With the death of this Master Musician, ends an epoch of the classical Indian Music, and the void caused by his demise can hardly be filled ere long.

He was the last of the Trio—i.e., Khan Sahib Abdul Karim Khan, Khan Sahib Allah Diya Khan and Khan Sahib Faiyaz Khan—who were unanimously acclaimed as the Master Musicians of the 20th century.

Beginning his career as a singer at the age of 12 he reached the peak of the art in his twentieth year. His unique and unparalleled talents won recognition and applause from all quarters of the country. In recognition of his mastery in music, he was conferred the title of Aftab-e-Mousiqi and was presented with a gold medal by the Durbar of Mysore. Later perhaps in 1903 or earlier, he was honoured by the Maharaja of Baroda who appointed him as his court musician. Since then he was called Aftab-e-Mousiqi Ustad Faiyaz Khan of Baroda. By birth he belonged to a well known musical family of Agra.

I think it will not be out of place to give a few of the reminiscences of my meeting with the late Ustad.

When I first saw him I was very much impressed by his homely, intimate and personal character of the chats which he had with me. As the saying runs "Nothing is so simple as greatness; indeed to be simple is to be great" I found in him both simplicity and greatness. He deplored pedentry.

Once, when the world of Indian music was still mourning the death of Khan Sahib Abdul Karim Khan I asked Aftab-e-Mousiqi about the place of the late Khan Sahib in the field of Music.

The Ustad gave the simplest but the most sincere opinion by saying "The Sur i.e. Tune has gone away from the world".

Now we will not be exaggerating if we say about Aftab-e-Mousiqi that "The Laya i.e. Rythm has gone away from the world".

One day I asked the Ustad what he thought of film music. He smilingly said that "as far as music is concerned the Indian public has lost the aesthetic taste. Film music is like a bouquet of flowers, a collection of different colours and odours, but which whithers very soon. Whereas Classical music is like a flower plant on which always bloom fresh flowers, and this plant is watered by its gardeners from time to time. These gardeners are the classical musicians. Then he comically rendered a film song which was the rage then, and just after that, he touched the Surs of Ragni Mian ki Todi. What a world of difference!

"As you learn, teach" was his motto. He always kept the portals of his knowledge open to the deserving and was ever ready to impart frankly to his pupil whatever he had learnt. That was why the most famous golden voiced Kundan Lal Sahagal joined the queue of his disciples.

I have always seen the Ustad surrounded by his Hindu pupils. The same was the case with the late Khan Sahib Abdul Karim Khan.

It is an admitted fact that the Muslims have given a very healthy and encouraging impetus to the Indian Music. Music is a self evident proof of the fusion of Hindu-Muslim culture and thought. In this connection, I will quote a paragraph from the Report of the Committee for Music Education in Bombay Province published by the Government of Bombay themselves. The para runs:—

"Music has also provided one common platform for all creeds and communities in India, and affords perhaps the most impressive example of cultural collaboration between Hindus and Muslims. The Muslims adopted the Hindu system of music and improved upon it. The Khyal Gayaki which constitutes the particular glory of Indian Music was evolved by Muslim genius working on old Hindu foundation and for the last two hundred years and more, the foremost artists and the most inspiring and soulful exponents of Hindustani music have been Muslims. The prestige of the Muslims in the field of music is great, so much so that, in the case of a Muslim artiste, superior worth and merit are generally presumed; in the case of a non-Muslim artiste they have to be proved."

I think it would be futile on my part to add anything to this, except saying that there is no question of import of communalism in the realm of Music.

With the advent of Mike, the voice of Aftab-e-Mousiqi reached every nook and corner of the country and was heard by his fans. Fortunately I have had many occasions of being in his company and have heard him singing personally. I have seen that when he felt that his audience had lost their mood in hearing his classical singing, he would begin to sing a light Thumri or Ghazal and thus stimulate their interest in him once again.

Ustad Faiyaz Khan had a unique mode of singing. His thundering, but sonorous and well controlled voice, his expression of Bhav and melody made him outshine his contemporaries. While he sang all Rags with utmost perfection, Jaijaiwanti was his patent Ragni.

In the realm of music Ustad Faiyaz Khan enjoyed the same status as George Bernard Shaw and Einstein have in their respective fields of Literature and Science.

Now his voice is hushed, his immortal art will perpetuate his memory and his recorded music will be **heard for all time.**

DISCRIMINATION BY LAW

Pathak's Charge Against S. Africa

QUESTION OF INDIANS NO DOMESTIC MATTER

LAKE SUCCESS, November 17, (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations Special Political Committee today resumed its examination of India's charges against South Africa of racial discrimination, particularly in relation to 300,000 people of Indian origin in the Union.

It was the fourth day of the debate. The representatives of 60 nations serving on the Committee had before them two draft resolutions.

One-from Burma, India, Indonesia and Iraq expressed the view that the Group Areas Act of the Union Government, providing for racial segregation, contravened the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration of Human Rights. It recommended South Africa to bring its treatment of the people of Indian origin in the Union into conformity with the purposes and principles of those two instruments.

The second resolution, also a composite one, introduced by Bolivia, Brazil, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, recommended India, Pakistan and South Africa to proceed with the holding of a Round Table Conference on the basis of the agenda agreed to in Cape Town last February.

It also called upon the Governments concerned to refrain from taking any steps which would prejudice the success of their negotiations.

U S VIEW

Henry Cadot Lodge, United States, said that his country favoured a meeting of the three parties at a Round Table Conference. He shared the Brazilian delegate's view that it was "our concern to employ all our diligence and resources to bring about a permanent and satisfactory solution to this matter."

Senator Lodge said the complaint before them was that persons were being discriminated against because of race and colour.

The wiping out of discrimination and the enactment of civil rights had been among the most dynamic purposes of American society which they had continued to pursue since the Civil War.

The regrettable fact that there is still some discrimination in the United States or in India certainly does not debar us from saying that we deplore discrimination wherever it may be practised" he said.

"It does seem clear as a matter of common sense that discrimination on grounds of race and colour are contrary to the spirit of the Charter and that he is certainly nothing in the Charter which prohibits or discourages the United Nations from making a declaration of sentiment on such a subject.

Indeed, the contrary could be cogently argued It seems equally clear that commonsense also indicates that the wiping out of discrimination cannot be effectively imposed by force from without and that the best chance for progress lies in moving the hearts of men".

Mr. Lodge continued: "I am convinced that if we are to give real meaning to our obligations under the Charter we must continue to encourage the parties to thrash out their differences in the light of the broad aims of the Charter and to hope that with patience and understanding these persons— whether Indian, Pakistani or South African who have direct responsibilities for these nations will respond to the initiative of the Assembly in the same spirit which prompted it."

COMPETENCE

Mr. G. S. Pathak, legal expert of the Indian delegation, spoke of the question of the competence of the United Nations to discuss the issue raised by India.

Srimati Vijayalakshmi, India's Ambassador who was to have led the Indian delegation in the Special Political Committee on the South African question, could not be present as she had to fulfil a speaking engagement at Minneapolis she had accepted some weeks ago.

Mr. B. N. Rau, India's permanent delegate was attending the Security Council meeting at Flushing Meadow which was dealing with Korea.

Mr. Pathak said that the question of competence had been raised in the United Nations since 1946 and South Africa's objection had been rejected every time.

In 1946, the matter was referred jointly to the Political and Legal Committees, where it was fully discussed. The answer given by India and by other nations was that the conduct of South Africa involved a breach of the agreements of 1927 and 1932 which had been entered into between India and South Africa.

NO DOMESTIC MATTER

"Inasmuch as there were international agreements, a consideration of a breach of obligations arising thereunder was an international question and could not be treated merely as a domestic matter.

"Another answer was that South Africa had violated the terms of the Charter, and the matter was one concerning Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and could not be treated essentially as of domestic jurisdiction. The third answer was that the treatment of Indians in South Africa reflected on the friendly relations between two member states and they were likely to be further impaired".

The arguments had been sustained, Mr. Pathak said.

Mr. Pathak then reviewed the United Nations deliberations in 1947 and 1949 and said, "I request the delegates to judge whether it is right today to reverse all these proceedings and to arrive at a conclusion contrary to what has been decided after protracted debates. If that were done, no solemnity would ever attach to any resolution passed by the General Assembly."

"We invoke the powers of the General Assembly under Articles 10 and 14 of the Charter", Mr Pathak continued.

Article 10 confers upon the General Assembly the power to discuss on any matter within the scope of the Charter, and to make recommendations to members on any such question.

"Under the Charter, member nations have determined to reaffirm their faith in Fundamental Human Rights.

"It is thus obvious that the General Assembly is competent to discuss whether South African's treatment of its nationals of Indian origin constitutes a violation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms"

Article 14 gives power to the General Assembly to recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general friendly relations among nations.

"HOMELY" ANALOGY

Giving a "homely" analogy, Mr. Pathak said a man could stack any goods he liked in his backyard and claim that it was no concern of others, "but if the goods should contain dynamite, obviously it would be a matter of concern to his neighbours'

Mr. Pathak then dealt with the argument that Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms were not "defined" in the Charter.

"Can it seriously be suggested that racial discrimination and suppression of personality are not a violation of Human Rights when repeated emphasis has been laid in the Charter on these rights without distinction? Mr. Pathak asked.

"The statement of the South African delegate that we have abandoned our case with regard to agreements between our Governments is based upon some misapprehension and is not correct," Mr Pathak continued. "We still maintain our case with regard to the agreements of 1927 and 1932. These agreements have been mentioned in Srimati Vijayalakshmi's speech.

Mr. Pathak also maintained there was no substance in Mr Donges's arguments that no formal documents had been signed but that there were only "two disjointed documents".

"Suffice it to say that the General Assembly on earlier occasions upheld the Indian point of view that *there were international agreements concluded between the two Governments*', Mr Pathak added.

"The result of the South African view would be that a signatory State, by its conduct, may violate all the provisions of the Charter, and the General Assembly would not be able to discuss such conduct".

Dealing with Mr. Donge's reference to "conditions in India", Mr. Pathak said: India has forbidden discrimination by law. If there is any discrimination, it would be in spite of the law and the Constitution. That is true of some other countries too, but the Union of South Africa enjoys the unique distinction of upholding racial discrimination by law".

It is the Government of South Africa which supports discrimination—it is the law of that country which favours it".

Over Grafstrom, (Sweden) said he regretted that it had not been possible from the beginning to ask the International Court of Justice for its opinion on the legal question underlying the problem before the Committee. He was happy to accept sponsorship of the draft resolution presented by Brazil and supported by Bolivia, Denmark and Norway.

DISCRIMINATION A CRIME

Mr. C. Cisneros, (Cuba) said his country's aim was to correct the problem of discrimination. There must be equality. That was the position in the country where there were whites, natives and Chinese. In the Cuban constitution racial discrimination was a punishable crime.

"Not to support the Indian proposal in this case" he said, "would be giving strength to the anti-democratic forces in the world.

Mr. Fazil Jamali (Iraq) said: "It is high time that all responsible people in the world whether colonial powers, South Africans, Europeans or Asiatics realise that the walls that separate mankind should be torn down and that human brotherhood must prevail".

Mr. M. N. Birgi of Turkey supported the Brazil'an resolution.

DONGES' REPLY

Mr. R. T. C. Donges (S. Africa) said that South Africa had signed and stood by the Charter "as interpreted by those who found the United Nations at San Francisco".

Dealing with the appeal of the delegate from Pakistan, Mr. Donges said that the door was still open to a conference and that if any solution agreed upon by the conferring parties should emerge from the conference and when the solution necessitated an amendment of the existing law, the South African Government would naturally lay before Parliament the necessary amending legislation.

Answering Dr. Pathak he said there was no Capetown agreement which entitles India to call in on international organisation. It was merely a statement of policies by the respective governments.

Dr. Donges warned the Committee of the dangers of exploiting the grievance of minorities who were to be found everywhere including India and Pakistan.

The wiser course in these troubled times would be for India to withdraw her complaint and proceed to hold the Round Table Conference, the door to which is still open".

CROOKED PICTURE

Dr. Farid Zeineddine, of Syria, said that South Africa was presenting to the world a crooked picture of citizenship. South Africa's policy, he said was a relic of the old policy of imperialistic exploitation of race superiority.

So long as South Africa upheld the principle that the United Nations had no business to interfere in this question there was no point in asking for a resumption of Round Table talks.

The Syrian delegation, he said, did not agree with the view that it would be a humiliation for South Africa if the Indian resolution was adopted. On the contrary it would be "humiliation for the United Nations if the South African view prevailed and the world organisation reversed its decision".

MEDIATOR OR CONCILIATOR?

Mr. Soedjat Moko, of Indonesia, a co-sponsor of the Indian resolution said he would support the Cuban amendment and oppose the Brazilian resolution because it "did not reach the core of the problem"

Mr. Max Henriquez Urena, Dominican Republic, proposed that a mediator appointed by the General Assembly should preside over the Round Table Conference, I suggested a person of the standing of a Judge of the International Court of Justice.

Mr. Benito Coquet, Mexico, paid a tribute to both India and South Africa for the "high level of debate" they had maintained. He gave notice that he would introduce a resolution of his own tomorrow.

Mr J Tine, France said what was really to be aimed at was a conciliator and not a mediator. Such conciliation should reduce to a minimum the differences between the parties and prepare the ground for tripartite talks.

The Committee adjourned until tomorrow.

BOOKS ON MEDICINE, AGRICULTURE & DAIRY SCIENCE

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Principles of Irrigation & Drainage	2	0	0
Sugarcane Cultivation — Gururaja Rao	4	8	0
Milk & Milk Products ..	1	8	0
Field Crops of India ..	20	0	0
Feeds & Fodders	3	0	0
Principles of Crop Husbandry in India—A. K. Yagnanarayana Aiyer ..	17	8	0
Agriculture & Allied Arts in Vedic India—A. K. Y Iyer	2	8	0
Chemistry & Manufacture of Indian Dairy Products—Rangappa & Achaya ..	10	0	0
A Textbook of Bacteriology—Pandalai	18	0	0

(Packing, postage and sales tax extra)

THE BANGALORE PRESS
Post Box No. 7, BANGALORE 2.

Sigcol
GLASS
SIGCOL GLASS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR TO BUILD THE MODERN LABORATORIES AND INDUSTRIES
THE
SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO LTD
6, CHURCH LANE - CALCUTTA

MARY McLeod Bethune may not make the headlines, like a Marian Anderson, a Joe Louis or a Ralphe Bunche. But she will find a place in history, not so much on account of what she has accomplished for herself, which is plenty, because of what she, as a Negro, has done for America's 13 millions of Negroes, and for what she has inspired them to do for themselves. This sums up her achievements as a

WOMAN CRUSADER AGAINST JIM CROW

SOME time ago in the lobby of Washington's Mayflower Hotel I came upon a friend, bound as I was for a dinner honoring a distinguished woman government official. I suggested we sit together. I always enjoy a visit with her, for she is a woman of attainment, head of a powerful organization of 800,000 women, founder-president of one college and possessor of honory degrees from half a dozen others writes Geneviene Forbes Herrick in the "Colliers".

We were early. I led the way to a table up front and asked the two gentle-faced women already there if we might join them. They gave us a friendly nod and we sat down.

Presently, after some conversation with her companion, one of the women whispered softly to me that her friend had asthma, she feared that the vibrations of the loud-speaker, directly above us, might bring on an attack. I said I'd never heard that theory and urged them to remain. A few moments later she repeated her worries, this time in a louder voice. Still I didn't tumble.

The third time she was more urgent She was sorry but they'd have to find seats farther from the simple have to find seats farther rather elaborately, and left.

Suddenly I saw through the asthma alibi. For my companion was a black woman, probably the most influential black woman, and certainly one of the blackest, in the country.

I fumbled for the right words to relieve her embarrassment. She found them, to relieve mine.

"I feel sorry for them," Mary McLeod Bethune, friend of the high and the humble of both races spoke with compassion. Then, thoughtfully, and with some satisfaction:

"Twenty years ago they wouldn't have bothered to think up that ridiculous story. They'd have jumped up the minute I sat down. We've made progress—some progress."

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune—nearly everybody uses the full, rhythmic name—has not only witnessed progress, she has helped make it. Today, at seventy-five, this woman—born in a cabin on a South Carolina plantation to parents not long out of slavery— is loved, and feared, and followed.

She is loved and revered by hundreds of graduates of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Florida, which she founded 46 years ago She is frequently feared by public officials and private employers the nation over who realize her power and recognize her persistence in her fight for her race. She is followed, almost to a woman, by the 900,000 members of the National Council of Negro Women, which she founded in 1935, and from whose continuous presidency she retired last November.

Mary McLeod Bethune may not make the headlines, like a Marian Anderson, a Joe Louis, or a Ralph Bunche—who overcame their hazard of color to achieve outstanding personal success against white competition. But she will find a place in history, not so much on account of what she has accomplished for herself, which is plenty but because of what she, as a Negro has done for America's 13 000'000 Negroes, and for what she has inspired them to do for themselves

Mrs. Bethune can whip up a regular Old Testament wrath when the rights of Negroes are challenged When she herself is treated shabbily she keens her temper striving always to "meet personal humiliation with grace and dignity." And sometimes with a dash of shrewd humour.

For instance that time she was in the parlor car of a train up North The conductor came up the aisle, calling out, "Tickets, please

At her chair he commanded "Gimme your ticket Auntie."

Ticket Incident

She continued to read "Hey Gimme your ticket, Auntie" She turned a page of her book. He shouted, "Auntie, hand over your ticket!" She looked up, in feigned surprise and said calmly, but so others could hear:

"And which of my sister's sons are you, John or Joe?"

She recalls with relish that "the passengers roared with laughter, the conductor got pretty red, and said, oh, so politely, 'May I have your ticket?'"

As she acts out the incident, she adds ringingly, "I have no inferiority complex." Far from it. Her organlike voice rises to a proud crescendo "My mother was a descendant of African tribal rulers She held her head high."

The daughter, too, holds her head high. It is a massive, majestic head framed in white hair. As she sits in the great chair in her office; a blue silk rope flung over her broad shoulders like a ceremonial mantle, aides grouped deferentially around her, Mary McLeod Bethune might, herself, be an African queen.

Mrs. Bethune employs no "ghost" to write her talks and articles and the column which she conducts in the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper. Others, with more time may furnish the facts and figures.

She alone weaves them into the fabric of words. Her prose is frequently picturesque and poetic, as when she urges her people: "Be a Daniel. Take the vow of courage. Be militant. But let the weapons of determination be coupled with the armour of justice and forgiveness.

She tells the story of her life with self-revelation and self-respect. Mary Jane McLeod, fifteenth child in a family of 17, was born on a plantation near Mayesville, South Carolina, July 10, 1875. By the time she came along, her parents, who had continued to work "for the master" after freedom, had earned five acres of land, and what her mother called their own "vine and fig tree." The fig tree was really a cotton patch; the vine covered a rude cabin built by her father and the boys.

Mary was eleven before the community had a school for colored children—a one-room affair established by the Presbyterian Board of Missions She walked the five miles each way every day. At night she taught her older brothers and sisters to read and write.

Finishing the school's limited course, she had no place to go but back to the cotton fields. But one sunny morning as the family worked in the field, her former teacher appeared. Another rural school teacher had written the Board of Missions that, by doing dressmaking on the side, she had saved enough money to give an education to a colored girl, "providing you can find one you know will make good."

Mrs. Bethune's voice lingers over that prophetic phrase—"one you know will make good."

She pauses, and we are back in that cotton field, hearing the teacher say. 'Aunt Patsy, we have chosen your Mary."

We see "Aunt Patsy" McLeod extend her arms to heaven. We hear her reverent, joyous cry: "Thank you, Master." (We know it is not the "master" for whom she had worked to earn the five acres.)

A few weeks later, Mary, who had never seen a train, boarded one to ride 150 bewildering miles to Concord, North Carolina, where, for eight years, she studied at Scotia Seminary. She then went to Chicago to spend two years at the Moody Bible Institute

For the first time in her life she found hers the only black face in the group. It was, and still is, a challenge, and sometimes a painful experience. "White men's eyes piercing me piercing. Some of them are kind eyes; others would like to be but are still afraid."

At Moody Institute, her mezzo-soprano voice (at seventy-five it still has the vibrancy of a cello) won her a place on the Gospel Choir Team that toured the Northwest. One day she was billeted at a farmhouse in a remote part of Minnesota, among the first of her race to come that way. As the farmer's wife bustled about the kitchen, her small daughter sat in the parlour, fascinated by the strange lady. When the mother called, "Dinner's ready, Miss McLeod," the little girl burst out, "Mama" the lady's got to wash her face and hands They're awful dirty."

"I didn't blame that little tot. She'd never seen a black face before" Mrs. Bethune doesn't wince at the word "black." She regards bitterness as a worthless weapon.

When she left Moody Institute, she turned to teaching. In 1897 she met and married a fellow teacher, Albertus Bethune. He died in 1919, leaving her one son, Albert, now on the faculty of his mother's school.

At mention of the school, she closes her eyes and, in the rhythm of a spiritual, chants:

"I'd been dreaming, all my life, down yonder in the cotton fields, in the class-room, singing in the Chicago slums, dreaming, dreaming of big buildings and little children—my own institution." She opens her eyes and asks, "But where to put it?"

In the South—there the need was greatest And in an inexpensive community—she had no money. These were the two firm lines in her blueprint. The rest she left to chance, which she prefers to call God

In Florida on a mission, she found some "friendly folks" who directed her to a piece of land and a miserable house she could rent for almost nothing. She had a "hunch" it was the right place. So one October day in 1904 found her in this shack at Daytona Beach. She had a dollar and a half; a few soapboxes for furniture; five little coloured girls for pupils. She also had faith and gumption

With a flourish she founded the Daytona Educational and Industrial Training School, and became its president.

She started a one-woman campaign for funds, going from door to door. To help out, she often sold fried fish and sweet-potato pies. No cook herself, she had friends provide the food, while she furnished one of her best commodities—salesmanship.

At the end of a toilsome day vending fish and education, she would wash out her one shirtwaist, cut new cardboard soles for her shoes, count her money, say her prayers, and go to sleep, ready for a new day.

A Bad First Impression

Money came in, but slowly. Mrs. Bethune invited the industrialist and philanthropist James N. Gamble, son of the founder of Procter & Gamble, to visit her project. Gamble had a winter home in Daytona Beach, and had been attracted to Mrs. Bethune's struggling experiment because it was "a Christian effort on behalf of Negro children." When he entered her office, furnished with a wooden crate and a wobbly chair, he demanded sternly, "And where is this school of which you wish me to be a trustee?"

She fired back: "In my mind. Mr. Gamble. And, my soul."

He gave her financial assistance and advice, becoming chairman of the school board and so remaining for 20 years until his death. To him she gives great credit for the school's development. In 1923 the former grade school for girls was merged with the Cookman Institute to become the Bethune-Cookman College. At the same time, it began to receive aid from the Board of Education for Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Today the college is fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It has a faculty of 100. Its 27 buildings are dominated, appropriately, by Faith Hall. Its 1,000-odd regular students include three boys from Nigeria who are sons of tribal chiefs. Sixty-five per cent of its graduates are teachers. Five per cent are in professions. Most of the others are skilled labourers, secretaries and in domestic service.

Life at Bethune-Cookman hasn't always been placid. One Election eve, Ku-Klux Klansmen marched across the campus as a warning to Negro teachers and older students not to vote. Mrs. Bethune ordered every light in all the buildings turned on and kept them burning until dawn. The next morning she led her flock to the polls, unmolested.

In reviewing the school's growth, its founder puts first its most intangible asset—her partnership with God.

She says simply:

"I believe in God, and so I believe in Mary Bethune."

When she says that, she is stating what is to her a plain fact; she's been facing facts all her life. As a child she faced her first racial fact when she realized, with a shock, that "we Negroes are regarded as different."

She didn't like that classification then; she doesn't like it now She points out that she doesn't want to be "Jim Crowed" into a back seat just because she's black; nor does she

Continued on Page 21)

MARY BETHUNE GOING STRONG AT SEVENTY

"SITUATION 'FLUID'"

'Push-button warfare"
Page in 'The Louisville Courier-Journal'

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE Balkan-ji-Bari Silver Jubilee Celebrations are over. I believe you enjoyed the functions well. I have to tell you so many things, but hardly can do so at the present moment. The Swapna Desh Exhibition and its Balak Nagar Section are still going on at the Azad Maidan. In the meanwhile, you can pay a visit there at your convenience, and we shall speak about many more pleasant things later on.

Sprawling Spiders

There are a quite a few insects which, though perfectly harmless, have sights that give creeps. One such insect is the spider. Have you watched a big spider crawling with its eight long wiry legs on the wall? In fact the sight of a huge spider, whether dead or alive, is quite frightening. And yet there are many superstitions connected with the spider. For instance, it is believed that if you see a spider the first thing in the morning, then you are sure to have a successful day; while on the other hand a dead spider is a bad omen. If by mistake you were to kill a spider it is said to bring seven years of bad luck. I do not believe in these superstitions and I do not want you all to believe in them either. Nevertheless—the fact remains that there are more superstitions connected with spiders than with any other insect.

But Nature has given to the spider a wonderful gift—the skill and means to weave a beautiful, fine, delicate web. The threads of it are strong though they appear to be thin and fragile. With spiders weaving is associated with dancing, hence if you have carefully seen a spider's web you must have noticed some kind of design maintained with precision and care. Besides being a nest for the spider, the web is also a trap with which it catches its victims to kill and devour them. The bee is the staple food for the spider and it is really interesting to watch how a spider lures a bee.

In the spider world the female is the stronger sex. That is why the male has always to establish his identity by appropriate signals and then stimulate her mating instincts to a point at which they dominate her strong preying instincts.

Different kinds of spiders have different means of wooing. It may interest you to know that when Pisaure goes a wooing, he puts aside his own natural hunger, catches an insect, wraps it up in a parcel of silk and hands it to his prospective bride as a wedding present.

So you see how important is food even in the insect world.

The popular belief is that the female spider generally eats up her male-partner soon after their contact. This is not true. This may sound a bit strange that very few animals would eat the flesh of its own kind. In the spider world the life of the male spider ends soon after the mating is over and if the opportunist wife eats him before he slinks away to die, who is to blame?

Frailty is more so in the animal world than amongst us human beings. A dove who has lost its mate dies soon after of a broken heart. Similarly the male among the spider world is the more faithful and he dies soon after the mating. The female continues to live for quite some time and often mates more than once.

The Seven Jars Of Gold

A barber was once passing under a haunted tree when he heard a voice say: "Wilt thou accept seven jars of gold?" The barber looked round, but could see no one. The mysterious voice again repeated the words, and the cupidity of the barber being greatly roused by the spontaneous offer of such wealth, he spoke aloud: "When the merciful God is so good as to take pity even on a poor barber like me, is there anything to be said as to my accepting the kind offer so generously made?" At once the reply came: "Go home. I have already carried the jars thither."

The barber ran in hot haste to his house and was transported to see the promised jars there. He opened them one after another and saw them all filled, save one which was half filled. Now arose in the heart of the barber the desire of filling this last jar. So he sold all his gold and silver ornaments and converted them into coins and threw them into the jar. But the jar still remained empty. He now began to starve himself and his family by living upon insufficient, coarse, and cheap food, throwing all his saving into the jar, but the jar remained as empty as ever.

The barber then requested the king to increase his pay as it was not sufficient to maintain him and his family. As he was a favourite of the king, the latter granted his request. The barber now began to save all his pay and emoluments and throw them all into the jar, but the greedy jar showed no sign of being filled. He now began to live by begging, and became as wretched and miserable as possible.

One day the king, seeing his sad plight, inquired of him by saying, "Hallo! when thy pay was half of what thou gettest now, thou wast far happier and more cheerful, contented, and healthy; but with double that pay I see thee morose, careworn, and dejected. Now what is the matter with thee? Hast thou accepted the seven jars of gold?"

The barber was taken aback by this home thrust, and with clasped hands asked the king as to who had informed his majesty about the matter. The king answered, "Whosoever accepts the riches of a Yaksha is sure to be reduced to such an abject and wretched plight. I have known thee through this invariable sign. Do away with the money at once. Thou canst not spend a farthing of it. That money is for hoarding and not for spending".

The barber was brought to his senses by this advice and went to the haunted tree and said, "O Yaksha, take back thy gold," and he returned home to find the seven jars vanished, taking with them his life-long savings. Nevertheless he began to live happily thereafter. (From The Parables of Sri Ramakrishna)

This little kid felt proud to be at at the beginning of the mile-long procession of children arranged in connection with the Balkan-ji-Bari Silver Jubilee celebrations in Bombay.

"Why"

I know a curious little boy,
He's always asking why,
Why this, why that, why then, why now,
Why not, why by and by?
He wants to know why wood should swim
When lead and marbles sink
Why stars should shine and winds should blow
And why we eat and drink
He wants to know why fish have gills
And why we cannot fly,
Why steam comes from the kettle spout,
And rain fall from the sky.

House And Home

A house is built of bricks and stones,
of sills and posts and piers.
But a home is built of loving deeds
that stand a thousand years.

A house, though but an humble cot,
within its walls may hold
A home of priceless beauty, rich in love's eternal gold.

The men of earth build houses.—halls and chambers, roofs and domes,
But the women of the earth-God knows!—the women build the homes:
Eve could not straw from Paradise, for, oh, no matter where
Her gracious presence lit the way, lo! Paradise was there.

Brain Brighteners

1. Q. What is the letter Y a very wonderful letter?
A. Because it can turn a lad into a lady.
2. Q. What is the silliest thing you could buy?
A. A blanket for the bed of a river.
3. Q. What has two arms, four legs, and yet cannot walk?
A. An arm-chair.
4. Q. What is the principal part of a horse?
A. The main (Mane) part.
5. A question in the Arithmetic paper was: multiply A by B. But a student added A and B. And yet the answer was correct. What were the values of 'A & B'?
A. A: 2 B: 2.
6. I have some money in my pocket. I go to B'bay. The tram fare is Rs 50. When I reach B'bay a friend of mine gives me money as much as I have in my pocket. I return home. Two days later I pay another flying visit to B'bay. Once again I spend Rs. 50 for the going fare. My friend gives me money equivalent to what I have in my pocket. When I return home I found I have not a single pie with me. How much did I have the first time?
A. 112-8 Rupees.
7. Q. What is it that when you knock out one eye has only the nose left?
A. Noise.
8. Q. What requires more philosophy taking things as they come?
A. Watching them as they go.
9. Q. Why are clouds like a coachman?
A. Because they hold the rains (reins).
10. Q. What never has more than one foot?
A. A stocking.

What God Had Promised

God hath not promised
Skies always blue,
Flower-strewn pathways
All our lives through;
God hath not promised
Sun without rain
Joy without sorrow
Peace without pain
But God hath promised
Strength for the day,
Rest for the labour,
Light for the way,
Grace for the trials,
Help from above,
Unfailing sympathy,
Undying love.

Alas For Greatness!

And that will be left of our forgotten worthies in a future dictionary:

'Gladstone': a travelling bag with a specially wide mouth.

'Victoria': low carriage with a broad seat.

'Prince Albert': a stuffed coat, very long, formal, and never unbuttoned.

'Bismarck': an especially fat Germans rump steak, not popular now.

'Salisbury': another steak, English, made of what was left over from a Bismarck.

'Chteaubriand': a French beef-steak, made of something else.

'Lincoln': a kind of car, origin of name lost.

'Cardinal Wolsey': a brand of gent's underwear.

'Napoleon, Washington, Caesar': trade names for bath-room fixtures.

'Marie Antoinette, Josephine, Marie Louise, Eugenie': trade names for ladies' underwear.

'King Edward, Bonnie Prince Charlie, Robert Bruce': stallions with a pedigree.

ALL AT SEA

Noshir, who was doing his homework, suddenly came to a question, the answer to which he was not quite sure about.

"Dad where's the Andamans?" he asked.

"How should I know?" replied his pa, without looking up from his newspaper. "Where did you put them when you last had them?"

STILL UNDECIDED

"And whose little girl are you?" the kind old lady asked of the little refugee.

"That's up to the judge," replied the little modern. "Mum and Dad are fighting it out in court."

HE KNEW

Schoolmaster: "Well, Farok, I suppose you know what a grudge is?"

Little Boy: "Yes, sir. It's the place where father keeps his car."

JUST IN TIME

The absent-minded Professor squeezed tooth paste on to his shaving brush, and was about to start lathering his chin when he stopped and realised his mistake.

"Ah! I just caught myself in time!" he exclaimed triumphantly. Then he started cleaning his teeth with the shaving cream!

SOUNDS OKAY!

A recent advertisement states: "It took 12,000 workers to put that bottle of milk at your door."

Yes, it sounded as if it did.

UNEXPECTED

"Can I take the day off, Sir?" said the office boy.

"Yes, take it off the calendar," growled the boss.

POOR DAD!

"What a boy you are for asking questions, Ramesh!" exclaimed pa, who wanted to read his newspaper in peace. "I wonder what would have happened if I had asked as many questions as you when I was a boy?"

"Perhaps you would have been able to answer mine Dad!" Ramesh suggested.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Have you joined the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh or not yet? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21. He will be glad to hear from you!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

WHEREVER a university stands, it stands and shines. Research in natural science and technology, however useful, is not a substitute for philosophy and ethics. It may uncover the mysteries of nature and produce the hydrogen bomb, but it will not develop the character, wisdom and understanding that will insure its proper use. The paramount task of the university now is to develop a science and understanding of society as a solvent of the crisis in human relations, says the writer in his address to the University of Hawaii on

THE UNIVERSITY And The Changing Scene

BY DR. OLIVER C. CARMICHAEL,

President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

UNIVERSITIES are perhaps the most permanent of social institutions. Bologna in Italy, Oxford in England, and the University of Paris date from the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries respectively. Through all the vicissitudes of history—wars, revolutions, famines, and pestilence—these institutions have survived, conserving the intellectual heritage of the race, preparing youth for leadership, and extending the boundaries of knowledge through research.

The University of Paris was said to have fashioned the mind of the Middle Ages. Perhaps no other institution has ever achieved since that time such influence; certainly none can claim the distinction of fashioning the mind of the twentieth century. Even though that be true, colleges and universities collectively do influence profoundly the course of human progress. Otherwise it would be difficult to account for their permanence and their increasing growth and power. To consider the role of the university in the modern world may perhaps throw some light on the basic elements of strength which inhere in it and at the same time indicate the nature of its task for the years ahead.

Emphasis On Research

One need not elaborate upon the usual functions of the university, other than to call attention to the great expansion in the last fifty years. While the older European universities began with faculties of theology, law, and medicine, it was not until this century that it became the fashion for professional schools to affiliate with universities. Even now the majority of theological schools are independent. With relatively few exceptions, however, all other professional schools are organic parts of university organizations.

In addition to law, medicine, engineering, teaching, and agriculture (the older professions), there is now a host of new schools affiliated with colleges and universities—nursing, business, journalism, social work, architecture, etc. These latter have been brought into the fold in response to society's demand for well-trained workers in these fields. Likewise, a wide variety of special services has been added to university programmes in response to community needs.

Perhaps the most significant of all the changes which have taken place in the past century has been the growing emphasis on research. Conservation of the intellectual heritage, training, and research have been the traditional purposes of universities throughout their long history, but the emphasis has shifted.

In the Middle Ages universities were the repositories of knowledge; during the Renaissance new outlooks and new methods of extending the boundaries of knowledge were dominant characteristics, while the industrial revolution resulted in need for expanding training facilities. The demand for skills found its fullest flower in the vocational education movement, which affected not only secondary but higher education as well. The latest expression of that movement is the community college, which is designed to provide specialized technical training suited to the needs of communities. Another result of industrial and technical developments has been the demand for research. From the standpoint of the number of men engaged in it and the budgets required for its support, this phase of the university's programme is more important now than ever before.

One-Sided Development

Each world war gave new impetus to the research efforts of both industry and higher education. Since 1945, government, business, and industry have sought the aid of universities to an unprecedented extent, so much so that it has aroused real concern lest independent faculty research should be crippled or its direction determined by outside forces.

More serious even than this threat, however, is the overemphasis on the natural sciences and technology. Government and industry are naturally mainly concerned with research in these fields. Except for certain foundations with relatively limited funds, no outside agencies are supporting investigation and experimentation in the humanistic and social science fields. The result is a serious imbalance.

Thus, while the most significant university development in our time is the emphasis on research, one has the uneasy feeling that it is out of balance and that, unless equilibrium is restored the traditional influence of the universities on social stability and progress may be weakened. While the universities of a hundred years ago were not engaged in research in the sense that we understand the term today, nevertheless the faculties were grappling with basic human problems and conveyed to their disciples a sense of their importance. The classical course had the great merit that it dealt with the fundamental issues of all ages and thus inspired an interest in and a concern about those issues in the students. This has doubtless had much to do with the power and influence of the universities throughout the centuries. Research in natural science and technology, however useful, is not a substitute for philosophy and ethics. It may uncover the mysteries of nature and produce the hydrogen bomb, but it will not develop the character, wisdom, and understanding that will insure its proper use. In other words, universities whose main emphasis is on science and technology would not seem to be rendering the kind of service which has given stability and permanence to universities through the ages.

While research in the natural sciences has had in some instances broad social implications, notably medical research, it has not generally contributed to social stability. Indeed, much of the instability and insecurity of the present has resulted from the achievements of the natural scientists.

Study Human Relations

This would perhaps not have been true if humanistic and social research had kept pace with the natural sciences. Hence the great need in our time for a reorientation of education, a refocusing of thought and energy on the problems of human relations which involve the humanities and the social sciences. The overwhelming task of the last half of the century is to develop an understanding of society and a control of social forces comparable to that which has already been achieved in the physical and biological world. In short, the paramount task of the university is to develop 'a science and understanding of society' comparable to the science and understanding of nature which it has already achieved.

Some will deny that there are discoverable principles of human behaviour upon which a scientific body of knowledge can be built. But even in geometry the mathematician must begin with a series of axioms and postulates. Upon these he builds the superstructure of his science. Perhaps a similar approach could be followed with profit by the social scientist. With six thousand years of recorded social history and all the philosophy, wit, and wisdom of the sages and seers at one's command, it would appear that it might be possible to begin to lay the foundations for a body of knowledge that would open up a new approach to instruction and research in the science of human relations. The discovery and enunciation of basic principles of human conduct which would be accepted by the great majority might begin for our time a rebirth of interest in the science of social relations similar to that kindled by the discoveries of Newton, Galileo, and a host of others who laid the foundations of the Renaissance which flowered in the present scientific age. Surely the crisis in human relations which prevails in our time at home and abroad is sufficiently serious to warrant a new approach in the study of modern social problems.

At a time when the foundations of the Western mode of thought are being challenged, it is particularly important that they be understood.

Too little effort has been made to clarify the issues involved in the conflict between Russia and the West. The first step is to analyze and define the tenets which the Western world is defending. For the purpose of preparing youth to understand and defend these tenets for which World War II was fought, it is extremely important that a realistic effort be made to provide more basic instruction.

New Approach

This should provide first of all some common basis of approach in the consideration of problems, a common background for the study of the several social science subjects, and thus serve as an integrating agency in social science instruction.

In all human problems, from that of one individual pitted against another to that of nations at war, the area of common interests is usually far greater than that of conflicting interests but, because the parties involved fail to recognize this fact, conflict occurs. If all youth were taught common principles of behaviour based upon the tenets which undergird Western civilization the chance of finding a common basis of agreement when differences arise would be greatly enhanced.

Thus the approach suggested in the formulation of the assumptions upon which the structure of our society is built has many possible applications. A generation thoroughly instructed in the common principles which underlie social stability and progress and taught to apply the same methods in the study of social conflict that they employ in analyzing technical problems might go a long way toward meeting the issues of domestic discord and international strife which plague us today.

Teamwork For Peace

Such a task would involve the collaboration of the humanists and the social scientists not only in the statement of the principles, but in the working out of their applications in various humanistic and social science fields. Conceivably the teaching of history and literature, of philosophy and ethics, and of sociology, economics and political science would be profoundly affected by this approach. Thus it is a task which can be performed only by universities which have the resources in personnel necessary to accomplish it. It would involve the co-ordination of the efforts of many workers. Scholars working in isolation would never be able to reach the goal.

Teamwork on a vast scale would be required. Just as the atomic bomb was made possible only through the co-ordinated efforts of many physicists so this undertaking could be successfully carried out only by the close collaboration of a host of workers directed by a common purpose.

A comprehensive plan of research and development undertaken by the humanities and social science faculties would go a long way toward offsetting the overemphasis on the natural sciences, provided adequate funds were made available for its support. Such a bold and courageous effort would perhaps go a long way toward stimulating appropriate support for the humanities and social sciences.

Job For Humanists

While the universities would not be able through such a programme to "fashion the mind" of this generation, they might still affect profoundly its outlook and thereby contribute significantly to social progress. In the ideological conflict of our time the West has displayed a negative defensive attitude. What is needed is a positive aggressive strategy if we are to be victorious. Rear-guard action never won a battle. It is my conviction that the universities could provide the dynamics required if their efforts were focused on that objective. This is the job of the social scientists and the humanists. It is they who must furnish the weapons for the "cold war," just as the natural scientists and technologists provide them for the shooting war.

Perhaps I could best sum up what I've tried to say about the university and the changing scene by quoting from a recent statement by John Mase, field. He said:

There are few earthly things more splendid than a University. In these days of broken frontiers and collapsing values when the dams are down and the floods are making misery, when every future looks somewhat grim and every ancient foothold has become something of a quagmire, wherever a University stands, it stands and shines; wherever it exists, the free minds of men urged on to full and fair enquiry, may still bring wisdom into human affairs.

There are few earthly things more beautiful than a University. It is a place where those who hate ignorance may strive to know, where those who perceive truth may strive to make others see; where seekers and learners alike, banded together in the search for knowledge will honour thought in all its finer ways, will welcome thinkers in distress or in exile, will uphold ever the dignity of thought and learning and will exact standards in these things. They give to the young in their impressionable years the body of a lofty purpose shared, of a great corporate life whose links will not be loosened until they die. They give young people that close companionship for which youth longs, and that chance of the endless discussion of the themes which are endless, without which youth would seem a waste of time.

FOR SUCCESS IN LIFE

Use Your Imagination And Get Out Of The Rut

TRY exercising your mind on a series of objects such as a brush, a key, a jam jar, a matchbox, a postcard, or a loaf of bread. Consider any things which you have bought recently and have not found entirely satisfactory. How could they be improved? writes Hugh Acre, in the "Psychologist."

Gillette concentrated his thoughts on an ordinary cut-throat razor. His imagination gave him the idea of a razor blade of wafer thin steel, which could be thrown away after use. It made him a millionaire.

Elias Howe studied an ordinary needle. From his reflections a sewing machine developed—with the needle threaded at the pointed end.

Stainless Steel

Stainless steel was developed from an alloy which had been tested for rifle barrels. It proved unsuitable and was thrown on a scrap heap. But a metallurgist noticed that it did not rust. Someone asked "what would happen if knives were made of this metal?" And with that, there began a revolution in the cutlery industry.

The history of the modern fountain pen is a long story of successful improvements and challenging of old ideas. Long ago nobody thought of writing except on a wax tablet.

At one period a quill was indispensable for writing. Then for years every pen had a metal nib. Steel nibs gave way to gold after a way had been found for combining an inkwell with a pen. Now the ball point pen has arrived, with point and reservoir renewable when done with.

Writers of novels and short stories are always asking, "What would happen if....? Take several short stories and search through to find the starting points where the writers asked this question. This germ of the story is usually fairly easy to spot.

A friend of mine found it difficult to get rid of clover from a lawn in his garden. He asked himself what would happen if he had a lawn entirely of clover. He tried it and the result was so pleasing that he has cut and tended a clover lawn ever since.

How far a man goes in life depends largely on his ability to use imagination wisely. If success seems to be eluding you, however hard you try, look for ways of increasing your imaginative powers.

Out Of That Rut!

Make a start by jerking yourself out of some of your ruts. If you always read the newspaper silently over breakfast, why not try conversation for a change? If you always catch the same time train to work, why not try an earlier one to see what travelling at that time is like?

Maybe you always play bridge on Wednesday and go to the cinema on Saturday evening. Then try a different game for a while and go somewhere else instead of the cinema. If you have had fried fish-and-chips for supper for the last fifty Fridays, have a change for a week or two. If you always go to the same place for your holiday, book up for somewhere different next time.

The odds are that whenever anyone asks how you are, you always reply parrot-like with the same words, however you feel.

You probably say something like, "Not so bad," or "Pretty fit, thanks," or "Holding together," simply through force of habit. It is a fairly harmless habit. But it is a sign of sluggish imaginative powers. Start using different remarks.

Experiment with your routines. Be constantly on the look-out for improvements in your way of living. Carry out experiments on your job to find quicker and more efficient ways of doing things. If you always dress in precisely the same style, try a few alterations. If the furniture and pictures in your home have been in the same positions for years, move them around a little and try to find better arrangements.

Whenever you have a problem try thinking around it on the lines of "what would happen if....?" Be interested in the problems of other people, too.

Get the notebook habit. Whenever something arouses your curiosity, jot it down. Whenever an interesting idea flashes into your thoughts, write it down at once. Even if an idea is incomplete, try to get it down on paper before you lose it.

Once a week or so go carefully over your jottings. Let your mind explore each item. You will probably find that most of your notebook entries are worthless. But you should discover some which are valuable and stimulate fresh and useful thought.

Imagination can grow like a snowball. But make sure you keep it under control. Make definite plans instead of allowing yourself merely to daydream. Be an experimenter. Find out facts for yourself rather than depend on hearsay. Whenever you can, couple action to your ideas.

Major Operation

An American tourist went into a dimly lit bar in South Africa. When his eyes adjusted to the darkness, he saw on a stool beside him a perfectly formed human being in military uniform—only six inches high. Incredulous, the tourist stared until the bartender spoke up in broad cockney accents. "Don't you know the Major, sir?" he asked, reaching across the bar, picking the little fellow up and placing him on the bar. The tourist shook his head.

"Speak up, Myjor" the bartender said. Tell the Yank about the time you called the witch doctor a bloody damned fool."

PORBANDAR SURGICAL CLINIC

Group photograph taken at Porbandar when Dr. C. A. Martins, F.R.C.S., Chief Medical Officer in the Sorath District of Saurashtra (fourth from left) performed the inaugural ceremony of the New Surgical Clinic at Porbandar.

FAITH IS BUNK?—IS IT?

HE PRIDES HIMSELF on being a practical man. Certainly he has been very successful in business. He was enumerating the reasons for his success before a group of businessmen the other day. Hard work, study of markets, and ability to pick good men to help him, were among his reasons.

"It seems to me," a listener suggested, "that you have overlooked one of the most important."

"What's that?"

"Faith.",

"Bosh!" said the practical man. "Faith is bunk. A thing either is or isn't. At best, faith is another word for luck or chance. A fellow can't see his way out, or around, but somehow he makes it. Then he says it was because he had faith. I believe only in things I can see."

And All This

We wondered. We knew a little about the man and his affairs, and we could guess at some others. He had done all the following things in the week just past:

He had pressed a light switch without checking to see whether the power company's generators were still running, or whether the wires into his house were down.

He had told the filling-station attendant to put in five gallons, without asking the city dealer to see that he got the exact amount.

He had made a bank deposit. He had taken a six-month note from a friend. He had bought government bonds which would not mature for ten years...and this in an age of atom bombs.

He had made a hurried trip to New York and back by plane, without asking to see the pilot's license, or being able to see the air that held him up or the propellers that pulled the plane through it.

He had accepted chairmanship of the Community Chest drive knowing that the goal was 30 per cent higher than it had even been before. "We can do it!" he had said in a stirring kick-off speech.

He had ridden in his office elevator a dozen times without once thinking that the power would fail or a cable break.

But, says he, faith is bunk. He is a very practical man.

THE ABODE OF GODS

*

(Continued from Page 7)

about an alarming frown on the Lamas' face. Obviously, I had committed a grave impropriety and the tea had to be thrown away! I must admit that at least in Tibet, the religion has become the opium of the masses.

Salted Tea

The Tibetan is virtually addicted to tea. He drinks it with amazing frequency, often consuming as many as seventy cups a day, and I invariably found water constantly boiling in a tea-pot on the fireplace whenever I had an occasion to enter a Tibetan's black, yak-hair tent.

But, the Tibetan adds salt instead of sugar to the tea and mixes it with butter instead of milk! He keeps a long wooden cylinder in which he pours the hot tea, adds salt and butter to it and then churns the liquid in the cylinder with a long wooden stick.

He then drinks it in a small wooden cup often laid with a thin silver sheet, from inside and relishes this salty beverage.

In Tibet, most of the heavy transport is done on yak, and they have also Jhabboos—a cross-breed between the Tibetan Yak and the Indian Cow—for travellers to ride from place to place. So we had to engage yaks, Jhabbos and a few ponies to go round Kailas and Mansarovar across Gurla-La Pass and the 18,600-ft. snow-covered Dolma-La Pass.

Sacred To All

Mt. Kailas is situated in the region known as Trans-Himalaya in Western Tibet. The very harmonious and symmetrical shape of its majestic, snowclad peak goes to make Mt. Kailas the most charming and alluring mountain in the world. Its dazzling splendour charms and captivates even the dullest person who happens to cast a glance at its glorious peak. This beautiful dome-shaped peak towers like a colossal Shiva-Linga of rock and snow, with the twin lakes Mansarover and Rakshas Tal spread out at its feet towards the south.

To the 300 million Hindus it is the most sacred place of pilgrimage and it is also the most sacred spot for all Buddhists who consider it to be the abode of Lord Buddha with hundreds of Bodhisattvas. It is also believed to be the Ashtapada—the most sacred place for the Jains. Thus Kailas is easily the holiest spot on earth and is therefore rightly called the Throne of Gods.

The Hindu pilgrims perform the parikrama or round of Kailas on horse-back or on foot. Some devout Tibetans also perform this round of Kailas in an unbroken chain of prostrations, thus drawing a line with the hands at each length and commencing the next prostration precisely from that point. They take nearly three weeks to thus complete the 36 mile-round of the Holy Mountain which they call 'Kang Ripochhe'.

Mansarovar, the vast emerald lake is called "Chho-Mavang" and has an area of over 200 sq. miles: Rakshas Tal, called "Langak-chho" is a little smaller—150 sq. miles—but has a broken and longer coast-line than Mansarovar and at times looks even lovelier with its two picturesque islands, Lachato and Topserma peeping out of its sapphire-blue waters with the majestic dome of Kailas mirrored on them.

And the words slip off the lips 'if there is a paradise on earth it is this, it is this, it is this."

ODETTE RECEIVES THE LEGION OF HONOUR

Mrs. Odette Churchill, whose work in France with the Resistance Movement during the war has made her famous—was presented with the Legion of Honour, after attending the premiere of the British film "Odette" at the Paris Opera.
PHOTO SHOWS: President Auriol shaking hands with Mrs. Odette Churchill after the ceremony. Miss Anna Neagle—who plays the role of "Odette" in the film is seen in rear.

First Big Census In Pakistan

QUARTER MILLION ENUMERATORS WILL GO INTO ACTION

KARACHI—

PAKISTAN has begun its first great head-count.

In remote areas of the North-West Frontier Province the first enumerators of a force which will later build up to a total of about 225,000 people, are now at work taking census of tribal folk, who will be virtually inaccessible after snow falls on the hilltrails and the high passes.

In January the census will start in Baluchistan and North Sind, where the enumerators may have to make long journeys by camel or horse in arid, rugged country.

On February 9 next the force of enumerators will begin the nation-wide count of Pakistan's ten-language population, now roughly estimated at around 80 millions.

The census will continue through February 28 and by mid-April next the first provisional figures based on the enumerators' abstracts may be available. Publication of the full census report is not expected before June, 1952

The five-inch square census slip, on which Pakistan will count its people from the Persian-speaking nomads on the Iran-Baluchistan border to the primitive, animist tribes in the jungle-covered Chittagong Hills, where Pakistan adjoins Burma, will be printed in four languages — Urdu, Bengali, Sindhi and English. But the slip contians nine spaces in which the individual may register his mother tongue. To facilitate enumeration nine of the spaces are dubbed Urdu, Arabic, Persian, Bengali, English, Sindi, Baluchi, Pushtu, Punjabi and the tenth space is left blank for those whose mother tongue is not among the nine mentioned.

Refugees

A hole pierced through the upper right-hand corner of the slip will enable the census takers at any stage of the count to separate the "mohajirs"—the refugees — from those who have always lived in the area which is now Pakistan. The pierced corner will be torn off the census slips of refugees and a wire slid through the remaining pierced corners in a block of slips will effect the required separation.

Throughout the greater part of Pakistan the census will record the relationship of the individual to the head of his or of her household but in parts of the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan and the Chittagong Hills the names of tribes and subtribes will also be recorded against the names of individuals

Religions

The religions of Pakistanis are to be recorded under eight main heads—Muslim Caste Hindus, Scheduled-Caste Hindus Buddhists, Christians Parsis, Tribal (for the Chittagong Hill people to whom the word for "tribe" and "religion" is frequently synonymous) and others.

"Mohajirs"—the people estimated at over 9,000,000 who fled to Pakistan from communal disorders in India after partition—will be asked to state the province or state from which they came.

The census will also record the birth-place of all those born in the sub-continent.

The 1951 census will probe more closely into the broad question of occupation and it is expected that this will give a substantially accurate picture of economic conditions in Pakistan Questions under this head will discover whether a farmer is a land lord drawing income from land which he does not cultivate whether he employs others to till the soil, supervises his workers or till the soil himself also whether he owns all or part of the land he tills, whether he pay rent in cash or in kind or whether he is a landless labourer. This searching interrogation of all those who cultivate directly or indirectly is important to Pakistan where about 90 per cent of the population live on the land. Agriculture is the basis of Pakistan's economy and land reform is a subject prominent in economic and social planning of political thinking. This interrogation will also produce important employment statistics, especially as regards rural labour.

Each individual will be asked to state the "kind of work done" as distinguished from the "kind of business or service" in which it is done. Refugees will state what work they did before they migrated to Pakistan. Subsidiary occupations will also be recorded in the census.

Data On Jobless

The census, which will be broadly on the lines suggested by the United Nations to facilitate comparative study, will break new ground in the discovery of statistics relating to occupations and economic activity. For all people over 12 years of age, who are wholly or partly self-supporting or are seeking work there is a specially designed enquiry which will link together the usual occupations in which they are skilled or experienced and their actual occupations during the previous month. This will give urgently needed data on the change in employment due to partition and to post-war conditions. Moreover being related to a specific period the information will have a special value as a starting point for national labour statistics. The unemployment problem also will be measured both in terms of occupation and length of unemployment.

All this labour and occupational data will be related to the various branches of economic activity by a special question in the census form. It will not only be possible to say how many cultivators, clerks, lorry-drivers and mechanics there are in Pakistan but also how many of each are employed in the different forms of activity such as agriculture, trade, commerce, transportation, defence, government service and how many are seeking work. For a new nation launched on an intensive development programme in industry and agriculture accurate nation-wide figures for occupations and employment will be of the utmost importance.

Literacy

The census will also make a comprehensive survey of literacy and education throughout Pakistan. Besides recording the mother tongue of the individual and other languages of which he has a speaking knowledge the census will show the languages in which the individual is literate and the degree of his education—primary, middle, matriculation (high) undergraduate or graduate.

Fertility data is another subject to which the census will devote close attention. Enumerators will record the length of married life, the number of children born during the whole period of married life and also during the past year

Though the 1951 census of Pakistan will probably give the most complete statistics ever recorded for that part of the subcontinent which now constitutes Pakistan, it will leave the jealously guarded privacy of the tribal areas undisturbed. The enumerators of this census will penetrate slightly further into the wild border country and ask more searching questions than did the enumerators of the last census (1941) held under British rule in undivided India, but the greater part of tribal territory will remain statistically obscure. A decade and another decade may pass before those last rugged rifle-armed believers in individual freedom take kindly to answering questions about the fertility of their wives and their own main and subsidiary occupation.

MAHAKAVI VALLATHOL

★

(Continued from Page 4)

to Vallathol also. In his poetry, we can find vehement denunciation of untouchability and the caste system sprinkled all over. He calls 'caste' "a voice risen from hell and a word in the vocabulary of the demon which eats this world."

Vallathol expresses the root cause of the caste system when he writes:

"Righteous, indeed, are the edicts of caste:
Pure they, high-placed, who do wrong to their bretheren,
But polluted those who for them
Mint gold coins out of their melted energy."

It is the disparity between the poverty and the misery on the one side and the riches and prosperity on the other, it is the distinction between the haves and the have-nots, that is the very basis of the caste system and untouchability. Unless this distinction is removed this double evil will continue to be rampant in society. **It is Vallathol alone of all his contemporary poets that has seen this basic fact. Says the poet:**

"How long shall there exist
The shouts of 'touch not' and 'pollute not,'
So long shall remain unheard
The song of justice sung by the *Rishis;*
So long shall we, out-castes, not return
To the freedom we have lost."

In SUDHARIL SUDHA (Purest of the Pure), the poet describes the story of a man who allows his house to be burnt down by fire rather than be 'polluted by the so-called untouchables. The house of an aristocratic Nair is on fire. Seeing the fire at dead of night, people from the neighbouring houses flock to his rescue. But all of them who assemble there happen to be people of the lower castes. When they go to the family well to fetch water for extinguishing the fire, the Nair shouts at them not to touch it, since it will get polluted by their touch. The house is thus allowed to be burnt down. The poet here sarcastically addresses the Nair and says:

"O, Nair, you're indeed, the purest of the pure;
What if your home is lost,
Saved is your priceless caste.
Alas, is not this big house of Kerala itself
Eaten away by untouchability's flames?"

During the British rule, one of the reasons the imperialists assigned for perpetrating their domination over India was that the country could not rule itself since there were so many castes and communities fighting among themselves. This enraged the poet and he gave a strong reply:

"Will differences of caste and religion
Make a country unfit for freedom?
The fight among brothers is not a real fight,
It's only the effervescence of fraternal feeling.
The waves of the sea, it's true,
Roar and fight among themselves;
But they smile at the same time
With pearly foam—can't we see?"

Vision Of Free India

Vallathol's vision of free India is one in which there is no place for poverty, misery and differences of caste or creed. She will be a friend of all the peoples of the world. She will help other countries in bondage to free themselves. She will have no aggressive ambitions in this world; on the other hand, she will strive always for international peace and security

This is what the poet says in his KRISHIKARUDE PATTU (Song of the Peasants):

"To the people who hate injustice,
Hollow is the greatness earned
By forcefully subjugating others.
Does India's King of Mountains obtain its height
By laying low others of less might?
That sublime spirit, indeed, stays,
Joyfully smiling at the height of his brethren."

Vallathol, in fact, is outlining India's foreign policy in a manner which will be envied by even our shrewdest politicians when he says:

"The sound of the Charkas that ply in the cottages
Do not invite anybody to war;
What they do is only to console by pleasing words,
Those who have been striped naked by unfreedom,
To weave prosperity with the misery of others,
To decorate the palaces with the backbones of others,
To build a wall to heaven with the dead bodies of others,
Never, never shall this land of Ahimsa strive."

Or again,

"Not to squeeze the world as it wills
But to caress those tortured by ills
Does this land free her hand
From the hand-cuffs of the foreign band.

The Bharatha elephant breaks its chains
Not to run amuck, crushing the world,
But to help others of its kind with its faithful trunk

To get over the trap-pit they are in.

This river bursts its dam after a long time
Not to sink the world in floods,
But to give new life to the scorched lands
By quenching their thirst that kills them."

Now even after three years of freedom, we are still far, far away from the aims of Free India which have been so ably enunciated by Vallathol in the above lines and which were once declared by the Indian National Congress as accepted. Unless we quickly move towards these aims, the future of Free India, will be in utter danger.

PAK CONSTITUTION IN DOLDRUMS

★

(Continued from page 6)

count so overwhelmingly in a modern democracy.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that this novel arrangement will put a certain check to the expansionist, exploiting ambitions of the more numerous and advanced nationality which happens to be Punjabi in Western Pakistan.

It is not yet certain when the new Constitution would be finally drafted. Certain Committees formed as far back as March, 1949, have yet to complete their reports.

According to Mr Tamizuddin Khan, it will still take another year before Pakistan can dream of seeing its Constitution. **That is certainly more than ONE DAY AFTER the Indian Republic framed its own.**

But what must not be ignored is the fact that in the turbulent, unsettled politics of Pakistan, where old myths have exploded to give place to many more explosive problems, the Constitution of Pakistan will inevitably follow the political exigencies of the ruling party rather than any positive, objective quest after the establishment of a just and humanitarian society.

That is why, I guess, the Constitution still remains in Pakistan a topic of hilarity, and now an avenue for creating novelties which can draw the world's food-light on this State.

Strange But True!

THE WILL of a Sydney man is tattooed on his back.

SELECTION: Johannesburg Bantu F.A. has sent a team to Belgian Congo. Among the chosen are Five Roses, Stop Light, and Inch by Inch.

BROKEN MELODIES: A man selling handkerchiefs with extracts from popular songs printed on them has been fined £ 6 in Paris for infringement of copyright.

UNOFFICIAL: An angry citizen of Litchfield Minnesota, pinned the following note to his tax return: "Cannibals had a way of dealing with high taxes: they ate the tax-collector."

LODGER: A Detroit man seeks divorce because his wife is raising a crocodile in the conjugal bath tub

Worthies I Have Met

★

(Continued from Page 10)

escribed year drew near and he saw that the response to his request was still slight he announced that "as a sign of mourning he would discard for a month his dhoti, vest and cap and content himself with a mere loin cloth and, when needed, an additional piece of cloth to be thrown over the upper part of the body." How many months have expired since! He bore the impress of sorrow upon him to the end. Even in the cold of an English winter he refused to change his attire.

When one saw Gandhiji it did not take long to realise that his strength was carefully husbanded.

He had built up a reserve of inner power just as others build up stocks of money, of food, or of armaments. All his life he trained his body, fitting it to the bow of life as an arrow is fitted, making it target-worthy, ready to fly to the mark. He had either to hit the bull's eye or shatter himself in the attempt.

For him there was no alternative. It is a mistake to call him an ascetic: he was a warrior; asceticism was merely an ingredient of his training in the use of his arms.

Romain Rolland

My interview with Romain Rolland has been recorded elsewhere. For those who have not read my "Pathe Prahase" I give here the following extract:

My interview with Rolland took place in Switzerland towards the beginning of 1928 or the end of 1927. Let me give another extract: "Up to then he had been speaking to me as to a relative, intimately, with a soft, sweet smile. At the mention of the coming war he became as excited as King Lear.

"Emotion glowed in his staring eyes like a flame flaring up before it goes out. His right hand rose and fell with the rhythm of his passionate speech. So absorbed was he in his subject as he leaned forward in his chair I was afraid he would fall out of it. The wound left in his heart by the first World War has never healed and at a touch he is convulsed with pain."

Such was Rolland and yet he ceased to be a pacificist. In the second World War he advocated the taking of the sword against injustice. Bertrand Russell did likewise. Why the pacifism of these two men should weather one world war only to break down before the next is irrelevant here.

Bertrand Russell

I saw Russell in the autumn of 1928 at a London meeting. What the lecture was about I do not remember nor do I remember a single word he said. Russell's lectures are as dry as his writing is interesting. In print perhaps it would have been interesting enough but I did not enjoy as much as I heard that day. He was as stiff as a stick the whole time, the notes for his lecture were stuck up a few paces in front of him, and now and then he took a step forward or back. He neither smiled himself nor made others smile. When he writes perhaps he is able to forget that he is an aristocrat but when he mounts a platform all his aristocratic inhibitions unwittingly make him wooden. His voice is deep, his face without expression. He is a tall, well-formed, handsome figure. His hair is grey but there are no other signs of age.

Shavian Humour

Some days later Bernard Shaw lectured in the same hall. Shaw also had notes but he never even glanced at them; his eyes were on his audience. What a remarkable voice and pronunciation he had! His voice was as melodious as though it had been trained for singing and his word so distinct that if any one heard wrongly it was the fault of his own ears. I don't remember what the lecture was about but it was delivered under the auspices of the Fabian society and had something to do with socialism. There were amusing things in it.

A characteristic of Shaw is that he could say thought-provoking things in a way that was funny. And he was always lively. He was joking as long as he was on the platform. Now and then he would draw a naughty laugh. Making a pass at the scientists he pronounced laboratory as lavatory. A man so vivacious and full of life is rare at his age.

When Shaw came down and, after waiting a few minutes, walked past me on his way out I noticed he was dressed very ordinarily. It is doubtful whether his tie matched his coat. He had earned a lot of money writing books and was the wealthiest writer in the world. But on himself he spents very little, living in a flat as he did then. His manners were equally simple. On the platform he gave them a touch of the theatre but when he came down he was at one of us. He was also tall but thin And he was as straight as a palm even at the age he was then, just like a palm-leaf soldier doll.

I did not see Wells abroad. We met in Bombay. He was on his way to Australia and had disembarked to see the city during the short time his ship was there. Madame Sophia Wadia invited some of us to meet him at her house. The time was brief and I would perhaps have had no hope of pushing through the crowd of women and approaching him if one of them, shyer than the rest had not requested me to get an autograph for her. Holding up the autograph-album like a flag I made my way through to him. We had scarcely exchanged two words about what he had said at the Conference of Scientists in England as to how scientists could help in remedying the world's ills when I looked up to see Lilavati Munshi standing before us. I didn't get the autograph.

Wells was short, round, firmly knit, neat. His dress was simple but not untidy like Shaw's. He was very softly spoken, spoke slowly and was not showy in his speech. He was very good-looking. He may not have been handsome but there was a sort or indomitableness in his face, an indomintableness that is one of the chief assets of the English race. Wells was unaffected and modest. As long as he was there he mixed easily with everybody and did not let us feel how much greater he was than we were.

REAL HIGHLAND FLING

Photo shows (left to right) Miss Jean Murray, Mr. J. D. McKenzie and Miss L. McCrae of Aberdeen dancing the Highland Fling in real Scots style during the Highland Games at Ballator.

Korea's Flag

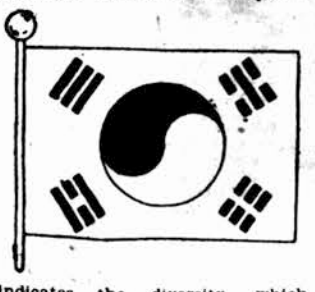
★

UNIQUE DESIGN WITH ENDLESS MEANINGS

ONE of the world's most beautiful flags, that of the Republic of Korea has in its centre a circle of brilliant red and blue on a white background. Both the circle and the black bar designs in the four corners are rich in symbolism.

The circle represents the Absolute, or the essential unity of all beings. The Yang and the Yin divisions within the circle represent eternal duality; good and evil, male and female, night and day, life and death, being and not being, etc. The presence of duality within the Absolute indicates the paradox of life and the impossibility of ever comprehending it completely.

The triple bar designs in the four corners have many meanings. They represent the Father, the Mother, the Sons, and the Daughters. The four bar combinations also represent the four points of the compass, and the four seas which bound the universe. The fact that the bars are of only two kinds (long and short) yet may be arranged into many combinations—of which the four are but samples—



indicates the diversity which can arise out of basic simplicity.

Endless Meaning

Actually, the symbolism of the flag has an endless meaning. It is sometimes used as an exercise in reasoning, or in development of the poetic imagination, as students interpret the design in manifold ways. For instance, the Yang and the Yin, within the circle, may be likened to the sun and the moon, to heaven and earth, to old age and youth, to beauty and ungliness to truth and deception, to success and failure, to happiness and misery, etc.

From the bar arrangements varied moral lessons may be drawn. Thus the weaker (two short) bars should be protected by the stronger (two long ones); but in the opposite corner, the more precious (long bar) should be protected by the less worthy (short bars). Like should cling to like, as in the three ong bars together, but also, tolerance should sanction the grouping of unlike, as in the other two bar designs.

The significant fact about the Korean flag is not to draw from it any one specific meaning, but rather to recognize that it is a symbolic and philosophical representation, encouraging the mind to observe and interpret all the varied meanings of the universe.

It is this function of the Korean flag that makes it unique among all the banners of the world.

FIERCEST INDIAN RACE

A century before Columbus and the coming of the Spaniards the West Indies had been invaded by another race of conquerors—a fierce, proud, and cruel people out of the west. These were the "Calinagos." Columbus corrupted the name to "Caribales"—later to "Carib." This is the source of the English word "cannibal," for roasting and eating of captured enemies was a notable feature of the Carib way of life.

These immediate predecessors of the white men—the second New World people encountered by the Spaniards—appear, in fact, to have been super man-eaters. They are the subject of a publication just issued by the Smithsonian Institution in cooperation with the Department of State—part of an exhaustive handbook on all the South American tribes, now in the course of publication. Essentially the sum total of knowledge concerning this wild, strange people has been compiled for the Smithsonian project by Dr. Irving Rouse of Yale University.

A curious feature of Carib culture was the sharp division between the sexes. Women and men spoke different languages, although both used "man language" when conversing with each other. They lived in different houses—those of the women smaller and meaner than those of the men.

Carib men were extreme individualists and looked down from the first on Europeans who took orders. Each village, however, had two elected war chiefs who were treated with considerable respect.

The Carib's major business was war. The chief weapon was a 6-foot longbow from which was fired a poison-darted arrow. They also carried clubs and javelins. Attacks usually were at dawn or during nights when there was a full moon. The essence of the strategy was to catch the enemy asleep. If the enemy were defeated, they pillaged the village and roasted and ate their dead foes on the spot. All prisoners were bound and carried back to the home village. The male captives were tortured, killed, and eaten at the feast celebrating each victory. Women captives and their children were kept as slaves.

This fierce people possessed a rather elaborately developed religion. **The soul in the heart was supposed to go to an earthlike paradise, where it became part of a company of good spirits. The good spirits often came back to earth but were invisible except at night when they took the form of bats. Each man had one of them as his personal deity.**

The evil spirits were blamed for all misfortunes They were invisible, but a bad odor sometimes revealed their presence Each man carried a small carved image of one of them to scare off others

Apparently the Caribs believed in one supreme being endowed with all goodness The sun moon and other heavenly bodies were supposed to be human The sun was considered a male As ruler of the stars he prevented them from shining during the day.

In some aspects of culture the Carib was quite primitive He recognized only four colours—black white, yellow and red. He counted only to 20.

FROM GLASGOW TO INDIA

A huge North British Railway locomotive seen on show in Glasgow's famous George Square, as part of the Colonial Week ceremonies. The engine is being sent to India.

Tapping The Sun For Power

★

(Continued from Page 2)

square feet of black metal sheeting behind two glass plates acting as heat traps. Heat can be stored for as long as ten days.

An air circulating system conducts the collected sunray heat to strategic parts of the house and a series of heat bins, which contain a chemical that retains heat and from which the heat can be extracted as needed.

The chemical is a cheap sodium compound known as sodium sulphate dekahydrate. As it melts it stores the heat contained in the sun rays. When it solidifies, heat is given off.

●

Scientific minds are also busy in devising methods for the utilization of the store of terrestrial heat that has remained in the earth from the energy originally endowed by the sun.

According to estimates of good authority, this heat in the bowels of the earth is equivalent to 80 million times the estimated probable reserves of coal. This tremendous store of heat energy is being dissipated at a very slow rate owing to the high insulating property of the earth's crust and so there is enough heat to tap for many million years.

The further we penetrate into the depths of the earth, the greater the heat becomes. At the greatest depth at which temperatures have been measured, nearly three miles in a boring in Texas U.S., the recorded temperature was about 120 deg. C., more than enough to boil water and develop steam.

It has been calculated that at a depth of 500 miles, the temperature is probably 1,400 deg. C. The difficulty is to collect any appreciable part of this heat-energy for use at the surface of the earth at a reasonable cost.

●

Terrestrial heat is collected and utilised on a small scale in a few areas where it reaches the surface as geysers or hot springs. New Zealand may soon be tapping geothermic heat for generation of electric power. With the famous Rotorua spa as their centre, thermal manifestations are spread through 2,000 to 3,000 square miles of country—hot to boiling springs, roaring steam vents and geysers. The potential energy is immense.

The heat comes from water which had been crystallised from the magma, the molten material from the centre of the earth.

Experiments with terrestrial steam have also been made in California, U. S. Natural steam is already used for power in Larderello, Northern Italy, where developments producing 250,000 kilowatts are restricted, for the time being to a few score square miles.

SINGS HYMNS TO POPULAR TUNES

The Rev. W. G. Hargrave-Thomas, of Market Needham, believes that small congregations are due largely to the poor tunes to which most of our hymns are sung. He is doing his utmost to remedy this. "Rest To The Weary," for instance, is sung in his church to Henry Hall's signature tune. "Here's To The Next Time," and he has set "Onward, Christian Soldiers" to the tune of Walt Disney's "Whistle While You Work."

There is much to be said for Mr. Hargrave-Thomas's view. Music has a definite therapeutic value. A rousing chorus makes everyone feel better and work harder, as those who sing seashanties can testify. Medical men say that the mere deep breathing needed is beneficial.

Rousing tunes were the medium through which those great evangelists, Sankey and Moody, captured the souls of millions, and inspiring music is one of the reasons for the popularity of the Roman Catholic Church. Many agree with Mr. Hargrave-Thomas, but few have the courage to demand better music! music! music!

Strange But True!

KEEPING DRY: A Tennesse woman has sued for divorce because her husband had only two baths in 21 years of married life.

FIRST MOVE: In Caracas, the Venezuelan drive to stamp out illiteracy began with the sacking of two judges who could neither read nor write.

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

THIS was one case where a short suit lead of the spade eight would have given declarer his ninth trick, so it was just as well West opened his fourth best diamond. North's ten held the trick, and declarer finessed the club queen which West allowed to win.

Declarer then led the spade queen which held and the jack which East won with the ace. Now East made a most improper play. He returned the diamond eight instead of the nine. With the nine and a diamond lower than the eight, it might have been reasonable to return the lower card, since the nine might be necessary to knock out South's top diamond on the third round of the suit. But while the lead of the nine would not guarantee that East held the eight, the lead of the eight positively guaranteed that East did not hold the nine. So after winning the diamond ace, West looked around for a shift and could find nothing more likely than the heart queen. North's king won and another club was led. This time West took South's jack with the king and returned the nine, but it was no use. South won, cashed the heart jack and diamond king and dummy's spade king and heart ace brought declarer's trick total to the needed nine.

Aside from East's bad return of the diamond eight, the defense could have profited by refusing to win tricks just as West had done when he ducked the first club. If East had ducked the second spade as he did the first one he would have held a major tenace over North's king; if West had ducked the diamond return, he would not have been in a position to make a play which cost a trick. Declarer might still have made his contract, for if he guessed right he could always be sure of getting West in an endplay in clubs, diamonds or hearts but, left to his own devices, South might not have found the winning play.

Neither side vulnerable
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ K 9 6 5
♡ A K 7 2
◇ Q 10
♣ 8 6 2

WEST
♠ 8 4
♡ Q 9 8
◇ A J 6 3
♣ K 9 5 3

EAST
♠ A 10 3 2
♡ 10 6 4 3
◇ 9 8 5
♣ 10 7

SOUTH
♠ Q J 7
♡ J 5
◇ K 7 4 2
♣ A Q J 4

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	2♣	Pass
2♡	Pass	2 N T	Pass
3 N T	All Pass		

WOMAN CRUSADER AGAINST 'JIM CROW'

★

(Continued from Page 25)

want to be ushered into a front one simply because she's not white, and "they want to palaver over me."

She does want, for herself and her people, what most of her people want: equality of opportunity in learning and earning, and in living. In the middle thirties she felt that this opportunity, never very great, was slipping away—particularly the chance for the Negro to obtain employment. Other Negro women all over the country were also troubled, but they did nothing about it. They had their clubs and societies, but there was no unity among the groups.

By 1935, Mary Bethune had made her place as an educator. She was sixty years old and she suffered greatly from asthma. But she felt there was still a job for her to do.

On the fifth of December of that year, she summoned representatives of leading Negro women's organizations and outlined to them her plans, big plans, for a federation. Almost single-handed she founded the National Council of Negro Women, then went to work to put flesh on its paper frame.

Every night a handful of women volunteers, their own day's work done, came to her small flat in Washington and did all the clerical jobs which they couldn't afford to hire done. Mrs. Bethune did the talking and the walking, in an effort to sell the council to Negro women's organizations.

With very little money and limited personnel, the council decided to concentrate on one problem, the problem it considered the most pressing at the time—the growing unemployment of Negroes. Mrs. Bethune recalls how she "bothered" government officials and testified at Congressional hearings, speaking now as the leader of organized Negro women. She laid a considerable piece of the groundwork on which, several years later, was to be established the Fair Employment Practice Committee—a federal group set up to work for the elimination of discrimination in employment. This success made the council popular, and clubs all over the country began to sign up.

Having done something for her people, she quickly followed through with a demand that they do something for themselves, and launched a "Hold Your Job" campaign designed to impress on Negroes the need for good relations with their employers and fellow workers; and this attracted the attention of businessmen. White "angels" came forward; notably millionaire Marshall Field III, who helped the council get its headquarters in a mansion in one of the best Negro residential districts in the capital.

During World War II, the council worked for the admission of Negro women into all branches of the service on the same basis as other women. When Oveta Culp Hobby was appointed director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, many Negroes were disturbed by the selection of a woman from Texas. Many were ready to protest vigorously.

Mrs. Hobby, aware of the problem, turned to Mrs. Bethune. After a series of conferences between the two women, Mrs. Bethune, satisfied that Mrs. Hobby's place of birth did not condition her idea of justice, reported her conclusion so convincingly that most council members withdrew their objections to the Hobby appointment.

Subsequently, Mrs. Bethune became the only Negro member of the women's committee selected to choose candidates for the first officers' training school for the corps. Mrs. Bethune's recommendations for the selection of Negro candidates were so strict that she was criticized by some of her people. She insisted:

"I won't vote for an unqualified girl just because her face is black."

Since the war the council has worked for such legislation as the anti-poll tax and the anti-lynching bills; a broadened Social Security programme, and a bill for the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Congressmen and businessmen, labour leaders and Cabinet members know that when Mrs. Bethune walks into the office, she not only speaks for 800,000 Negro women, but that most of those 800,000 speak for Mrs. Bethune—the words she wants them to speak.

Among Her Severest Critics

Like every leader, she has her critics. Ironically, some of her most severe are the young Negro women whom she most wants to help. They think she belongs to what they call the "Uncle Tom" school—in other words, that she is not militant enough. Mrs. Bethune, however, believes that a series of little wins can add up to a great victory.

Here's an example of her step-by-step strategy. She goes before Southern legislators and asks, with assumed innocence:

"Don't you want to let the Negroes learn to read?" They can make but one answer—"Yes". What she means, and of course they know it, is that she's going to fight to get Southern Negroes enough education so that some of them can step out of the cotton fields and into a business office.

In spite of Northern critics and Southern foes, Mary McLeod Bethune has gone far in the South. She was perhaps the first Negro to receive an honorary degree from any white college in the South—Rollins College at Winter Park, Florida, made the award last year.

"First" and "only Negro" are familiar phrases in her biography. As director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, she was the only member of her race operating in that organization at a top level. In 1939, typical of the seven years she spent with the administration, she travelled 35,000 miles to address 41 meetings in 21 states; dedicated six Youth Centres, and made three commencement addresses—all this at the age of sixty-four. At the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, she was associate consultant to the American delegation. After working hours she addressed 52 California meetings.

Honours, awards, medals—she has them by the score. Some are mere token payments on a debt to a member of a minority group. Others are real tributes to a real leader—sex, colour or race aside.

She rejoices, too, in her collection of personal mementos of the famous. She has a trunkful of autographed photographs of international celebrities. She has known five Presidents.

She has a boxful of Rockefeller dimes that she's going to have made into a bracelet someday. During his winter sojourns in Florida the financier got to be a friend. After John D. Rockefeller's death his cousin gave her one of his favourite woollen scarves. She loves to wear it. She is also never seen without a cane, one of Franklin D. Roosevelt's, which she asked for and received from Mrs. Roosevelt after his death.

She first met the late President, through friendship with his wife, when he was governor of New York. She is fond of relating that when he was at the White House he would often ask her to consult with him on race problems and that his customary greeting was:

"I'm always glad to see you, Mrs. Bethune, for you always come asking help for others—never for yourself."

Famous Dwarfs Of Egypt

★

(Continued from Page 2)

dwarf being with thee alive, prosperous and healthy. My Majesty will do for thee a greater thing than that which was done for the Treasurer Baurded in the time of Isosi, according to the desire of the heart of My Majesty to see this dwarf.

"Commands have been sent to the chief of the New Towns, the companion and superior prophet, to command that sustenance be taken from him in every store, city and every temple, without stinting therein".

Among the treasures found in the Tomb of Ankh-Amun was a model boat on a pedestal, probably part of the palace furniture. The cabin, in the form of a shrine, is guarded by a dwarf wearing a curious wig and having deformed feet which are turned inward.

The excellent workmanships and graceful pose of the dwarf are specially noteworthy.

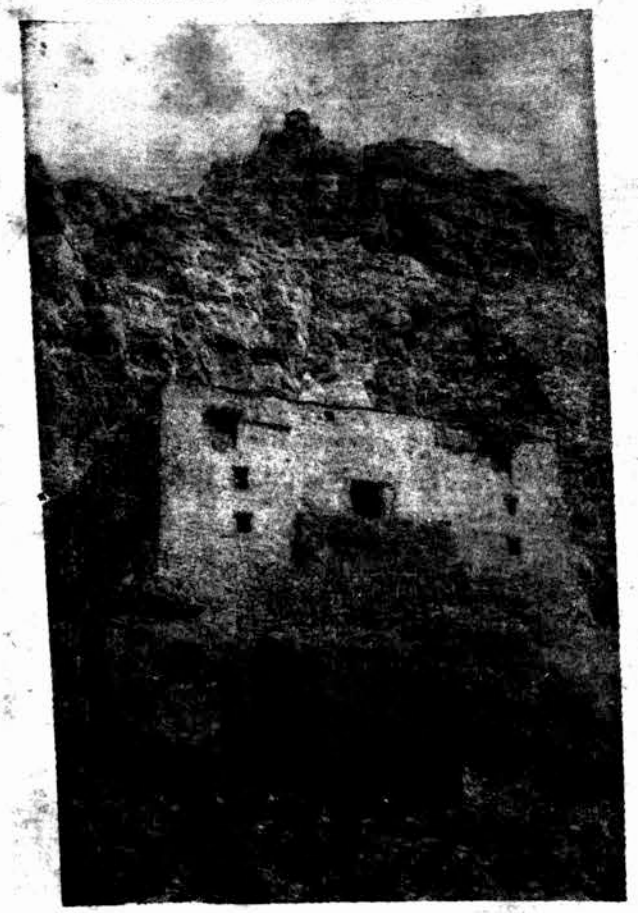
Dwarf Seneb, whose statuette is in the Egyptian Museum, lived in the Vth Dynasty and was "Chief of all the dwarfs of the wardrobe" in the Royal Palace. He seems to have been of noble birth and married a lady from the Royal family.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

MOUNT KAILAS HIGHLIGHTS

Before the perpetually ice-covered Gauri-Kund, (18,400 feet) Shri Navnit Parekh (left) with his com panion after a dip—breaking the thick ice-layer—in the Lake.

SACRED TO BUDDHISTS



Nyanni Gompa—South-west of Kailas—a famous Buddhist Monastery.

Bhotia women of Tinkar, Nepal, in their picturesque dresses with heavy silver necklaces of inordinate length.

★

HE DOES NOT MIND IT

A pupil of the open-air School at Garbyang, the last village on the Indo-Tibetan border.

★

WELCOME 'A LA' TIBET

A typical Tibetan family with a herd of yaks (in the background). They put out their tongues in Tibetan fashion to welcome the author.

Photos By Navnit Parekh

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.